The Bombay Gazette

No. 10,162—New Series. BOMBAY :—FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 30, 1881.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follows :—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

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First insertion .... 8 As. per Line.
Second do. .... 4½ „ „
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In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

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Ten Lines and under—
First insertion .... Rs. 5 0
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[illegible]line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight [illegible]

[illegible] Advertisements are charged according to the space [illegible]ied. Nonpareil or smallest type, 12 lines of which go [illegible] the inch.

DOMESTIC OCCURENCES : EACH—TWO RUPEES.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matter as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servant Required, Houses or Lodgings to let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found. The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes as follows :—
Not exceeding three lines .... Re. 1-0.
Each succeeding line .... „ 0-8.

Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

Subscription for one Year, *Post Free in India*, Rs. 12. Postage to England, Rs. 6-8.
Price per Copy .... As. 4

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited),

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. CHINSURA, 2,033 Tons, on WEDNESDAY, 5th October, 1881, at 4 p. m., calling at Rutnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Beypore, Calicut, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Negapatam, Pondicherry, Madras, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point, in the foregoing or any order weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

THE S. S. PUNJAUB, 1080 Tons, on TUESDAY, 4th October, 1881, at 4 p.m., calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR CUTCH MANDAVIE AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. EUPHRATES, 803 Tons, on FRIDAY, 7th October, 1881, at 10 a.m.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, MOZAMBIQUE, INHAMBANE, QUILLIMANE, AND DELAGOA BAY.

THE S. S. BAGHDAD, 1,272 Tons, on THURSDAY, 20th October, 1881.

FOR RANGOON AND CHITTAGONG, VIA COCHIN.

S. S. BYCULLA, 1,464 Tons, about SATURDAY, 1st October, 1881.

N.B.—EXPORTS.—To save shippers the trouble of clearing and shipping, shipments not exceeding five tons will be received, and Bills of Lading granted in exchange at the Offices of the undersigned.

Railway receipts for packages from up-country should be forwarded to the undersigned, who will undertake clearance and shipment.

IMPORTS.—The undersigned undertake the landing, clearing and delivery in Bombay or forwarding by rail or steamer packages by the Company's Steamers. Bills of Lading and particulars of contents and value should accompany forwarding instructions.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.
Agents.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 29th September, 1881.

STEAM COMMUNICATION with ITALY via SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

The Regular Steamers Leave GENOA on the 24th and BOMBAY on the 1st *of each Month.*

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY.
[Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.]

	1st Class.	2nd Class.		3rd Class.	
Aden	Rs. 220	Rs. 150	Including Wines.	Rs. 40	Without food.
Suez	„ 360	„ 220		„ 80	
Port Said	„ 380	„ 240		„ 90	
Messina	„ 500	„ 340		„ 140	
Naples	„ 500	„ 340		„ 140	
Leghorn	„ 500	„ 340		„ 140	
Genoa	„ 500	„ 340		„ 140	
Marseilles	„ 520	„ 350		„ 145	

Children under 3 years, free of charge; Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE of CHARGE to the extent allowed in the Hand-books. All extra Luggage will be charged for at rates which can be learnt from the Agent.

The following or other First Class Steamers will leave Bombay :—
SINGAPORE, to sail on SATURDAY, 1st Oct., 1881.
MANILLA, to sail on TUESDAY, 1st Nov., 1881.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation, and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess.

The Steamers of this Company start precisely at 12 noon. Passengers and heavy baggage are carried on board free of charge by the Company's steam launch leaving Apollo Bunder between 10 and 11 a. m.

First and Second Class Through Railway Tickets, from GENOA and NAPLES to LONDON, are issued here at rates which can be learnt from the undersigned.

Cargo for Barcelona and Odessa can be booked at through-rates.

For Hand-books of information, rates of Freight, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent, Rubattino S. N. Company.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle.

Bombay, Sept. 8th, 1881.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYDS' STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE via CANAL.

THE following Steamers will be despatched from Bombay to Trieste :—

	Captain.	Tons	HP.	To sail
s. s. DAPHNE	G. Doncich	1,927	400	20th Oct.
s. s. VORWAERTS	G. Marussig	2,394	450	9th Dec.
s. s. HELIOS	C. Lazarich	2,000	400	20th Jan. 1882.

Rates of Passage-money (exclusive of Wines and [illegible]rits, which can be had on board at moderate prices) as [illegible]

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
[illegible]	Rs. 400	Rs. 280	Rs. 140 0
[illegible] Port	375	295	143 0
[illegible]	320	255	131 0
[illegible]	300	240	122 0
[illegible]	170	130	66 8

[illegible] HONGKONG via COLOMBO, [illegible]NANG, and SINGAPORE.

[illegible]o.'s S. S. VORWAERTS, Captain MARUSSIG, 2,394 tons, 450 horse power, will be [illegible]tched as above on the 2nd October, 1881.

[illegible]o Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the [illegible] previous to sailing.

INSURANCES effected by the General Insurance Company (Limited), Marine Branch.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., &c., apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.

Sassoon House, 7, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, August 16th, 1881.

ANCHOR LINE.

INDIAN SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY, LIVERPOOL, AND MEDITERRANEAN.

THE following sailings have been arranged :—

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

	Captains	Tons.	h.p.	1881.
s.s. ARMENIA	Geo. H. Read	3,500	700	15th Oct.
s.s. BRITANNIA	R. Hutchison	3,500	700	30th Nov.
s.s. HISPANIA	J. Laird	3,500	700	15th Dec.
s.s. ARMENIA	Geo. H. Read	3,500	700	14th Jan.

BOMBAY TO MEDITERRANEAN.

	Captains	Tons.	h.p.	1881.
s.s. ELYSIA	J. Harris	2,700	600	29th Oct.
s.s. INDIA	J. Jamieson	2,500	500	12th Nov.
s.s. ROUMANIA	T. G. Knox	3,500	700	31st Dec.

For rates and further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 5th January, 1880.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM to SOUTHAMPTON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, MARSEILLES, ADEN, SUEZ, MALTA, AND GIBRALTAR.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched as above :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1881.
— MONGOLIA	2833	530	W.E. Thompson.	6th Oct.
s. KHEDIVE	3860	600	P. S. Tomlin	13th „
— BOKHARA	2932	500	J. Orman	20th „
s. CATHAY	2983	500	W. M. Robbie	27th „
— SIAM	3026	500	A. H. Johnson	3rd Nov.
s. VERONA	3116	600	E. Ahdown	10th „
— ASSAM	3033	500	G. W. Brady	17th „
s. KHIVA	2609	450	M. de Horne	24th „

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock-head, at Mazagon at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked (s) proceed direct to Southampton. By the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Venice, Trieste and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

Return Tickets are now issued at reduced rates as under. THREE MONTHS from date of departure to that of return,

	Via Brindisi. both ways.	Via Brindisi. one way.	Via Southampton. both ways.
First Class	Rs. 950	Rs. 1,000	Rs. 1,050
Second Class	Rs. 500	Rs. 550	Rs. 600
SIX MONTHS.			
First Class	Rs. 1,150	Rs. 1,200	Rs. 1,250
Second Class	Rs. 600	Rs. 650	Rs. 700

STEAM TO PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, & SYDNEY, CALLING AT CEYLON.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1881.
GWALIOR	2733	450	A. W. Adamson	7th Oct.
THIBET	2593	400	W. R. Jordan	21st „
TEHERAN	2589	400	A. C. Loggin	4th Nov.
PESHAWUR	3900	600	E. J. Baker	18th „

Return Tickets are now issued	1st Class. Rs.	2nd Class. Rs.
To K. George's Sound, Adelaide, Melbourne or Sydney and back (available for nine months)	600	375
To Galle and back (available for two months)	150	75
To Penang or Singapore and back do.	450	225

Passengers for Australia change steamers at Galle.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock-head, at Mazagon at 3 p. m., on the day of sailing.

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 26th September, 1881.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BASS'S BEER IN WOOD,

IMPORTED DIRECT FROM Messrs. BASS & Co.

SHIPMENTS of the above, specially selected from the finest brewings, are received fortnightly per mail-steamer.

Per Hogshead, Cash...... Rs. 78
Per Kilderkin, Cash...... 30

TREACHER & Co., LIMITED.

PETIT MEDOC CLARET.

TREACHER & Company's importation of this Wine remains *unequalled* at the price. The Public are respectfully requested to compare the quality with similar Brands (so styled) recently shipped to this market.

Per doz. Quarts, Cash, Rs. 13.
Per doz. Pints, Cash, Rs. 7-8

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

HENKE'S SCHIEDAM AROMATIC SCHNAPPS.

TREACHER and Co. have just received direct a Shipment of this favourite SPIRIT, which has been bottled and packed expressly for them.

Quarts ....per doz. Rs. 17
Pints............ do. 10

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

TRICHINOPOLY CHEROOTS AND CIGARS,

PREPARED expressly for TREACHER & Co., Limited, from finest, selected and thoroughly matured Tobacco, and acknowledged to be the cheapest and best Smokes procurable.

		Cash prices.
NOBLE'S Cheroot shape, without straw, per box of 100		Rs. 1 12
DAWSON'S Cheroot shape, with straw	do.	1 12
THOMSON'S, Cheroot shape, with straw	do.	1 12
DINDIGUL'S Cheroot shape, with straw	do.	2 0
HAVANNAH'S Cigar shape	do.	2 0
TREACHER'S GEMS, Cigar shape, per box of 50		1 0
TREACHER'S MUSTER, barrel shape	do.	1 0

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

KINLOCH'S INVALID'S PORT.

PURE, FULL-BODIED, and STRENGTHENING. There is no Invalid's Wine superior to this in any market.

Quarts, Rs. 30 ; Pints, Rs. 16 per dozen.

D. S. KEMP & CO.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

D. S. KEMP & CO.,

WHOLESALE CHEMISTS
and
MANUFACTURERS,
SHIPPERS OF INDIAN DRUGS.
(Prize Medal, 1873.)

Price Lists, Wholesale and General, furnished on receipt of Card.

SASSOON HOUSE, FORT, BOMBAY.

SPARKLING VIVONE.

(REGISTERED.)

THE Amenities of State and Private Receptions, Marriage and Nautch Parties, occasions of Intercourse between Castes or Classes, and Social Assemblies generally are much promoted by the expanding and genial influence of this seductive drink.

In Gold Foil Pints.
Dozen Rs. 3. Two Dozen with Case Rs. 6-8.

D. S. KEMP & Co.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

MEDICINE CHESTS,

THE FIRST ESSENTIALS FOR EUROPEAN RESIDENTS AND TRAVELLERS IN INDIA.

A COPY of D. S. KEMP'S "Medicine Chest Companion" is supplied with each. ("A very useful little Companion to the Medicine Chest."—Lancet.)

A selection of Twenty-Nine Patterns, of which a descriptive list will be sent on application.

TRAVELLING CHESTS, OF SOLID LEATHER, with Glass Measures, Scales and Weights, Lock and Key. Filled with carefully-selected Remedies. From Rs. 24 to Rs. 75.

DOMESTIC CHESTS, OF PLAIN POLISHED MAHOGANY, Joinings fastened with Brass Screws, and with Lock and Key. Filled with Medicines, Scales, Measures, &c., all carefully selected. From Rs. 38 to Rs. 50.

ELEGANT DOMESTIC CHESTS, OF POLISHED MAHOGANY, ROSEWOOD OR WALNUT. All carefully filled as above. From Rs. 53 to Rs. 100.

CHESTS IN OAK, DEAL, AND MAHOGANY, of various sizes, for Veterinary, Camp, Industrial, and other purposes. From Rs. 20 to Rs. 130.

DR. MOORE'S SMALL FAMILY MEDICINE CHEST, in Teak, Rs. 20 ; in Oak, Rs. 28.

DR. HUNTER'S DISTRICT MEDICINE CHEST, in Mahogany, Rs. 60.

We strongly recommend every up-country Resident's investing in one of these useful articles. Always of great utility, where a family or establishment is concerned its importance cannot be over-estimated.

D. S. KEMP & CO.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE.

SEASON 1881-82.

ENGAGEMENTS.

MISS EDITH WILSON begs to announce the engagements of Miss ADA LESTER, Miss KATE THOBURN, Miss LIZZIE HEYES, Mr. F. MERER, Mr. J. S. HEWITT, Mr. J. TURNER, and Mr. L. WARD.

Plan of the Seats and Prospectus at Messrs. SOUNDY and Co., Limited.

THE BANK of BENGAL will be CLOSED on MONDAY, the 3rd October, for the DUSSARA HOLIDAY.

For the Bank of Bengal,
E. M. SLATER, Acting Agent.

Bank of Bengal, Bombay, 29th September, 1881.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

A SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the CORPORATION, as already advertised, will be held in the Municipal Offices at 3 o'clock p. m. THIS DAY (FRIDAY).

H. WYNFORD BARROW,
Clerk, Municipal Corporation, & Secretary, Town Council.

Bombay, Municipal Offices, 30th September, 1881.

NOTICE.

THE MADRAS FAIR will be held in the People's Park from WEDNESDAY, the 28th, to SATURDAY, the 31st December, 1881, inclusive. Applications for sites for Shows, Performances, Refreshment Stalls, &c., are to be made to

R. J. BALDREY,
P. VIJIARUNGA MUDALIYAR,
Honorary Secretaries.

People's Park, Madras, 21st Sept., 1881.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

THE Agent and Chief Engineer will be prepared to receive TENDERS for the CONSTRUCTION of a GOODS TERMINUS for this Company on the Moody Bay Imperial Estate near Carnac Bridge and adjoining the G. I. P. Railway Terminus.

2. Plans, Specifications, &c., for the work may be seen at this office a fortnight from this date.

The Agent and Chief Engineer does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

Agent and Chief Engineer's Department, General Offices, Fort.

Bombay, 29th September, 1881.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

ALTERNATIVE TENDERS are invited for the supply of LABOUR for HANDLING CARGO at Prince's Dock from 1st November, 1881.

1. On condition that the whole work is performed by one contractor.

2. On condition that the Trustees reserve power to allow any vessel or line of vessels to work their own cargo.

Forms of contract may be had on application to the undersigned, with whom tenders must be lodged on or before 12 o'clock noon on 11th October, 1881.

By order of the trustees,
G. MANSON, Secretary.

Bombay, 26th September, 1881.

NOW READY.

AGRICULTURAL BANKS FOR INDIA.

BY
W. WEDDERBURN, Bom. C. S.

PRICE EIGHT ANNAS.

May be had at this office and at the book-sellers.

PIANOS.

BY
LIPP, of STUTTGART.
Expressly for India.
Shipment to arrive middle of October.
Orders registered by
J. NEUBERG.
5, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

THE ALLIANCE SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED, IN LIQUIDATION.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a DISTRIBUTION of PROFITS at the rate of Rupees 150 per share will be paid to the shareholders whose names appear on the Register on 31st July last, on application at the registered office of the Company, No. 2, Nesbit Lane, Fort, between the hours of 11 a.m. and 2 p.m., on and after FRIDAY, the 7th October, 1881.

Shareholders are required to deposit their Share Certificates, and such of them as have not signed the Memorandum and Articles of Association of the Alliance Cotton and Silk Manufacturing Company, Limited, are required to sign the same before the Dividend Warrants are issued to them.

TAPIDASS VURJDASS,
N. BYRAMJEE JEEJEEBHOY,
CASSUMBHOY DHURUMSEY,
શીવરામ પરશોતમ.
i. e., SEWRAM PURSHOTUM,
TOOLSIDASS VURJDASS,
Liquidators.

Bombay, 29th September, 1881.

HIPPOCRENE.

DELICIOUS. EXHILARATING.
NON-ALCOHOLIC.

THE most popular beverage of the day. Mixes well with liqueurs and spirits. Specially suited to Lawn-tennis players, Cricketers and for refreshment during active games.

A pleasant drink at all times.
Per dozen, Rs. 4-8.

SPECIAL TERMS TO HOTELS, MESSES, AND CLUBS.

SOLE CONSIGNEES,
WILLIAM WATSON & Co.,
28, APOLLO ST., BOMBAY, AND 9, EZRA ST., CALCUTTA.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1 ; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

OYSTERS, POMFRETS and PRAWNS IN ICE and FRUIT guaranteed to reach any station in India perfectly fresh. H. HAMILTON Co., Hamilton's Hotel, Bombay.

REAL WHITBY JET ORNAMENTS just arrived ; large assortment ; prices moderate. HAMILTON and Co., 19, Rampart Row.

WANTED a small CART, in good order, suitable for a Pegu pony. Address S. R., care of *Bombay Gazette* Office.

MINIATURE BILLIARD TABLES, complete with cues, balls and marking boards, at JOHN ROBERTS & Co.'s, 18, Marine Street, Bombay.

STYLISH English-built DOG-CART, with lamps complete, suitable for galloway or pony. Trial may be taken. Price, Rs. 220. "A. B.," *Gazette* office.

SINGER'S GENUINE LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINES for every class of work, for cash or on small monthly payments. No. 2, Church Gate St, Bombay.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1881. Price, Rs. 5 ; with postage, Rs. 5-4. To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

ON and after the 1st October next the business of my Agency, as BAZAAR AGENT, will be carried on under the name of MANECKJEE & Co.—E. Maneckjee.

WANTED PRESENT ADDRESS of Mr. J. W. LAING, late guardian of H. H. THE MAHA RANA of JHALRA PATAN, Jallawar. Apply B. B. J., care of *Bombay Gazette*.

FOR SALE, at the Alexandra Mills, Chinchpoogly, one STEAM BOILER, 7'-6" diameter, 26 feet long, two flues, working pressure 50 lbs., Complete; makers HICK HARGREAVES and Co.

FOR SALE, excellent easy running Nugger-built TONGA with patent axle, adjustable pole and hung on 4 English springs, serviceable brawn brass mounted harness, and a pair of hardworking gray galloways. Apply A. B. C., Post Office, Nasik

FOR SALE, A COLLECTION OF LEGISLATIVE ACTS, comprising Sea Customs Act, Customs Tariff Act, Indian Arms Act, The Opium Act, The Bombay Salt Act, The Salt Act, The Stamp Act, The Indian Port Act, The Native Passenger Ships Act, The Abkari Act, Periodical Survey of Steam Vessels Act, The Steam Vessel Survey Amendment Act, and the Bombay Port Trust Act. Price, Rs. 5, interleaved, Rs. 6-8.—Apply at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

PRIME BREAKFAST BACON and CHEDDAR CHEESE, in cut, at 11 annas per lb. PEARSE, 22, Apollo Street, and 23, Rampart Row.

SUTTON'S HOME-GROWN FLOWER AND VEGETABLE SEEDS,

Just imported Overland in fancy air-tight tin cases.

THESE have been packed by a process specially purposed to preserve the power of germination.

FLOWER SEEDS.

A tin containing twelve packets, including the following varieties :—

Sweet Pea.	Nasturtium.	Candytuft.
Mignonette.	Balsam.	Aster, &c., &c.

Cash Rs. 3-12.

A tin containing eighteen packets, including the following varieties :—

Portulaca.	Linum.	Zinnia.
Sweet Pea.	Nasturtium.	Pansy.
Mignonette.	Balsam.	Aster, &c., &c.

Cash Rs. 5-8.

VEGETABLE SEEDS.

A tin containing twenty-four packets, including the following varieties :—

Beans.	Celery.	Mustard.
Beet.	Cauliflower.	Onion.
Broccoli.	Cress.	Parsley.
Cabbage.	Carrot, 2 sorts.	Peas, 3 sorts.
Cucumber.	Lettuce.	Radish, 2 sorts.

Turnip, &c., &c.
Cash Rs. 3-12.

A tin containing forty packets, including the following varieties :—

Beans, French.	Celery.	Parsley.
Beet.	Cress.	Peas, 4 sorts.
Borecole or Kale.	Cucumber.	Radish, 2 sorts.
Broccoli, 2 sorts.	Kohl Rabi.	Spinach.
Cabbage, 2 sorts.	Leek.	Turnip, 2 sorts.
Cabbage, Savoy.	Luttuce, 2 sorts.	Vegetable Marrow.
Carrot, 3 sorts.	Mustard.	&c., &c., &c.
Cauliflower.	Onion, 2 sorts.	

Cash Rs. 7-8.

An assortment of the most useful
GARDEN TOOLS.
For use in the Flower or Kitchen Garden.

Special Agents for Messrs. SUTTON'S Home-grown Seeds for the Bombay Presidency.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

SUPERIOR FELT HATS.

ALL THE NEW SHAPES.

Black, Drab or Brown, Extra Light, and Good Colour	Rs. 8,	9-8,	10-8
Special Shapes, suitable for Tall Men	„	10-8,	12-8

Ladies' and Gentlemen's Helmets in a large variety of Shapes.

CASH DISCOUNT—TWO ANNAS IN THE RUPEE.

HOAR & CO., HATTERS, 3, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

CUTLER, PALMER AND Co.,

SOLE AGENTS IN BOMBAY FOR
READ BROTHERS,
BOTTLERS OF LONDON.

BASS'S PALE ALE AND GUINNESS'S STOUT.

Neither the Brewers nor the Bottlers have spared any trouble or cost to make these renowned Beers the finest in the world.

Both capital and skill are allied to make them standards of excellence.

PRICES ON APPLICATION.

Trade Marks Registration Act, 1875, 38, and 39 Vict., cap. 91.

THE "BULL-DOG" BOTTLING MARKS.

READ BROTHERS, of London, find it needful to state, for their own protection and that of the public, that they are the Owners of both the original "Bull-Dog" Bottlings, Marks which were originated solely by them in connection with their Bottling Patent.

Any subsidiary bottler using the "Bull-Dog" Mark is accountable to Read Brothers, and must deface the Mark with a signature written across it to show its origin.

But Consumers of so-called "Bull-Dog" Beer should note that there are two distinct brands ; one being a Bull-Dog and the other a Bull-Dog's Head. Both Brands belongs to Read Brothers, but they and they alone use the Bull-Dog's Head to authenticate their own bottling of Bass's Ale and Guinness's Stout, and they cannot answer for any other.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,
SOLE AGENTS.

POLO AND FOOTBALL KIT.

Red and White
Blue and White
Amber and Black.

Jerseys......	Rs. 8	8
Caps.........	„ 1	6
Hose	„ 3	8

Suit Rs. 12-8.

HOAR & CO., BOMBAY.

Cash Discount Two Annas in the Rupee.

FAVRE-LEUBA & CO.,

CAMPAIGN KEYLESS WATCHES.

In open crystal face cases...	...	Rs. 25
„ hunting „ ...	...	„ 30
„ half-hunting „ ...	...	„ 35

OF these now over all India well-known keyless Lever metal watches, we keep always a large stock.

Those who have hitherto taken objection to the somewhat large size of these watches, we may inform that the same may be had now of same quality also of smaller size.

All those who are in possession of these our watches will gladly testify that it is impossible to have a more correct, strong and durable time-keeper, and that considering their prize they may be truly styled

"A REAL LITTLE WONDER."

FAVRE-LEUBA & CO., Bombay.

FAVRE-LEUBA & CO.

FINE SILVER KEYLESS WATCHES.

In open crystal face cases ...	...	Rs. 40
„ hunting „	...	„ 45
„ half hunting „	...	„ 50
„ open crystal face case, extra fine		„ 50
„ hunting case „	...	„ 60
„ half hunting case	...	„ 60

WE can confidently recommend above watches not only for the really good quality of their works, but also for their handy size, the solidity of their cases and the neatness of their appearance.

FAVRE-LEUBA & CO.

FAVRE-LEUBA AND CO.

CHRONOGRAPH WATCHES.

REDUCTION OF PRICES.

WE have received a new consignment of these favourite race watches, which in consequence of the largely increased sales, we can offer to the public at the following reduced rates :—

In white metal cases	...	Rs. 60
„ silver „	...	„ 70
„ gold „	...	„ 150

The success of these watches has been firmly established at the last Bombay and Bangalore as well as other races, and racing men are unanimous that it is the most accurate and most convenient watch ever constructed for the purpose.

FAVRE-LEUBA & CO., Bombay.

CALENDER LEVER WATCHES.

THESE very useful watches are always in stock of the following descriptions and prices :—

In Silver open face cases ...	...	Rs. 40
„ „ Hunting „ ...	...	„ 40

The watches show on separate dials the days of the week and the dates, the correctness of which can be fully relied upon.

FAVRE-LEUBA & Co.

WE receive weekly shipments of our well-known cheap silver lever watches of usual excellent quality.

In open crystal face cases...	...	Rs. 2[illegible]
„ hunting „ ...	...	„ [illegible]
„ half hunting „ ...		[illegible]

FAVRE-LEUBA & C[illegible]

SALES BY AUCTION.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.
AUCTIONEERS.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE PLANTS.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWSJEE & Co. are instructed to submit to the public the following valuable plants to sell by public auction on SATURDAY, the first day of October, at 7 a.m., at the Bungalow No. 16, occupied by Ed. Wright, Esq., at the Corner of the Gamdavee Chowpatee Road.

A collection of arancarias, crotons, ferns, begonias, roses, cypresses, dahlias, licopodium, atocasia, caladiams, verbena, geranium (pink and red), panax, antigonum, begonia, jasmimum, rondeletia, and varieties of other plants too numerous to mention.

The plants are now on view.

Terms cash on delivery, and plants to be cleared immediately.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.

Bombay, 30th September, 1881.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
2, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 30th inst., sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by public auction at Meadow Street at the entrance of Military Square, by order of Mr. Muncherjee Pallonjee Writer, and on account of the shippers.

A large quantity of glassware, crockeryware, table and hanging kerosine-oil lamps and fancy goods, comprising table and hanging duplex and other lamps of various patterns, Bohemian glass flower-vases, toilet and liquor sets, candlesticks, tobacco boxes, biscuit boxes, salt cellars, &c., white and gold porcelain plates, sauce boats, sauce and soup tureens, pile and pudding dishes, flat dishes, milk-jugs, teapots, &c., transparent China dessert and breakfast services, liquor, wine and champagne glasses, decanters and water jugs, best plated 4 and 5-bottle cruet-stand, breakfast, cruet, pickle frames, butter pots, salvers, jam pots, biscuit boxes, muffineers, &c.

The above goods are on view.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 1st October, sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by public auction at their rooms (first floor) the valuable and handsome french-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, platedware, crockery and glassware, &c., the sale comprises plain and cut glassware, dinner and dessert services, best plated tea and coffee service, cruet and liquor frames, ice pitcher, hot-water vegetable dishes, waiters, table spoons and forks, table and chamber candlesticks, cutlery and handsome french-polished furniture, consisting of drawing-room, dining, pier, wash-hand and dressing tables, conversation and reclining couches, dressing-room, easy, low, priedue and arm and without arm chairs, sideboard, teapoys, chiffoniers, almyra, wardrobe, clothes press, chest-of-drawers, dressing and cheval glasses, iron and wooden bedsteads, table and hanging lamps, Brussels carpet, musical box, real China flower-vases and jars, Japanese teapoys, pictures, table ornaments, figures, &c.

Property on view.

SALE OF TIMBER AND TEAK SCANTLINGS.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 1st October, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by public auction at Tank Bunder on the premises of the Bombay Saw Mills Co., Limited.

A quantity of mill sawn timber of various sizes and suitable for many varieties of work, as also square logs of Beebla Benteak, Eyne and Teak timber in small lots to suit purchasers.

On MONDAY next, the 3rd October, sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by public auction at Bhendy Bazar, opposite Sir Jamsetjee Hospital, the valuable stock in trade of Mr. Cassum Cadur, consisting of blackwood and teakwood household furniture, platedware, porcelainware, earthenware, cutlery, &c. The sale comprises rich cut glassware, dinner, desert and breakfast services, platedware and cutlery, french-polished blackwood and teakwood furniture, comprising round, oblong, and square dining, drawing-room, writing, pier side card, folding, dressing and washhand tables, conversation reclining sofa and Cleopatra couches, drawing-room easy folding reclining and mallet and Madras pattern arm and without arm chairs, chiffoniers, teapoys, toilet and bookstands, whatnots, sideboards, tables and teapoys with marble tops, single and double iron bedsteads, teakwood and blackwood four posts bedsteads, almyra, chest-of-drawers, wardrobes, dressing glasses, towel horses, chamberstands, single and double screens, glassdoor book cases, table ornaments, flower vases, 1, 2, and 3 light kerosine oil and argand lamps, American clocks, iron safes of sizes, spare marble slabs of sizes, oleographs, pictures, vase lamps, gentleman's saddle, bathing tubs, show cases, &c., &c.

The goods are on view.

SALE OF VALUABLE JEWELLERY.

On TUESDAY, the 4th Oct., at 2 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by public auction at their rooms by order of Crushnajee Rungjee and Co., and on account and at the risk of Abdoola Hajee Soomar, and the estate of the late Hajee Soomar Essaw, the mortgagors.

A parcel of native and English made jewellery consisting of 1 Gold Kanthi (necklace), 1 gold zarmar (necklace), 1 gold mala (necklace), 1 pair gold foolvali (earrings), 1 pair gold kalan (bracelets), 1 gold tolsipatin (necklace), set with pearls, diamonds, and ruby, 5 gold rings set with pearls, diamonds, ruby, and sapphire, 1 set of bracelet brooch and earrings set with diamonds, and 2 pairs silver anklets.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

On TUESDAY next, the 4th October, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by public auction at their rooms.

An invoice of superior perfumery from Napoleon, Price and Co., just landed ex "Lady Octavia," comprising Real Old Brown Windsor Soap, Transparent Glycerine Soap, Saponified Glycerine Bar Soap, Concentrated Essence of White, Damask, and Moss Rose and Spina Rosa, registered Golden Oil, Lime-juice and Glycerine, &c.,

By order of the Administrator General, the effects of the late Mr. W. Condon, comprising a few articles of blackwood and teakwood furniture, iron bedstead, wearing apparels, books, &c.

On account and at the risk of Mr. Byramjee Dadabhoy Banajee—G M C—93-94, 98-105, 1899, 1322-24, 1327, 1745-51, 1517-1[illegible], 1100, 1107, 240-45, 391, 391-97, 512-17—41 cases envelopes and notepapers, ex. s.s. Singapore, Sumatra and Manilla.

On account and at the risk of Goculdass Nensee.

G N—10,211—34—2 bales scarlet and yellow long ells, each bale containing 20 pieces 24 yds. long.

On WEDNESDAY next, the 5th October, sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by public auction, at his residence in the compound of H. M.'s Mint, the valuable and handsome french-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, plated glass and porcelainwares, &c., the property of the late Mr. G. Rowbottom.

Full particulars will be given hereafter.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 30th September, 1881.

NOTICES.

NATIVE JEWELLERY MANUFACTURERS.

GOLD AND SILVER SWAMY JEWELLERY.

LOCKETS, NECKLETS, BRACELETS.
BANGLES, RINGS, PINS.
STUDS, LINKS, SOLITAIRES.
WAIST BELTS, BUCKLES, CHAINS.
EARRINGS, EAR-DROPS, BROOCHES.
THIMBLES, LOCKET-SLIDES.

SILVER CUTCH WORK.

TEA AND COFFEE SETS.
MUFFINEERS AND SALTS.
CUPS, SALVERS, VASES.
KNIFES, FORKS, SPOONS.
CARD, CIGAR, AND CIGARETTE CASES.
TOBACCO, FUSSEE AND BISCUIT BOXES.

Illustrated Catalogue Post Free.

WATSON & COMPANY,
ESPLANADE HOTEL,
BOMBAY.

J. NEUBERG'S INDIAN CIGAR FACTORY.

Mr. NEUBERG has much pleasure in calling attention to his *New Stock* of

CHEROOTS AND CIGARS,
(special brands of superb finish and guaranteed quality)
Manufactured by him of
TRICHINOPOLY
AND
DINDIGUL TOBACCOS.

TRICHINOPOLY CHEROOTS.

	Per 1,000	Per [illegible]
THOMSON'S PRIME	Rs. 22 0	Rs. [illegible]
Do. No. 1	„ 19 0	
DAWSON'S PRIME	„ 20 0	
Do. No. 1	„ 1[illegible]	
NONPAREIL	„ [illegible]	

TRICHINOPOLY [illegible]

REGALIAS [illegible]
FAVORITAS [illegible]
PRINCIPES [illegible]

DINDI[illegible]

No. 1 [illegible]
No. 2 [illegible]
No. 3 [illegible]

NOTICES.

WANTED,

BY the Municipal Commissioners of Penang, a Civil Engineer, skilled in the general branches of his Profession to supervise the Works of the Municipality, comprising the maintenance of roads, buildings, drains, and water supply.

Salary $2,400 per annnm.

Applications, addressed to the Secretary of the Board, to be sent in on or before the 30th December next.

D. C. PRESGRAVE, Secretary.

Mun : Office, Town Hall, Penang, 11th Aug., 1881.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, Limited.

NOTICE.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of this Bank will be CLOSED from the 21st to the 30th instant, both dates inclusive.

By order of the Board,
Wm. A. BAKER, Manager.

Bombay, 21st September, 1881.

NOTICE.

AN AD-INTERIM DIVIDEND has been declared for the half-year ended 30th June last, at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, or six shillings and three pence per share, and will be payable on or after the 30th instant, to the Proprietors registered in the books of the Bank on the 20th instant, on production of Share Certificates.

By order of the Board,
Wm. A. BAKER, Manager.

Bombay, 21st September, 1881.

THE COLABA LAND AND MILL COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a DIVIDEND of Rs. 60 (sixty) per share, for the year ended 30th June, 1881, will be paid on and after FRIDAY, the 30th current, between the hours of 11 a.m. and 2 p.m. to the Shareholders of the Company, whose names stand on the Register this day, on production of the Share Certificates.

K. R. CAMA, Secretary.

Bombay, Bruce Lane, 23rd September, 1881.

BOMBAY GAS COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given, that Mr. WALTER SCOTT RESIGNS his APPOINTMENT, THIS DAY, as Engineer and Manager of the Bombay Gas Company, Limited.

All communications connected with the said Company should, from this date, be addressed to his successor, Mr. LOUIS PENNY.

WALTER SCOTT,
LOUIS PENNY.

Bombay, 26th September, 1881.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

WANTED TENDERS for the CONSTRUCTION of a WAREHOUSE, 150 feet long by 108 feet wide, to be built in Cooria street on the Port Trust Estate.

Plans and specification can be seen, and all particulars obtained at the office of Mr. J. Hewson, A.I.C.E., 9, Forbes Street, Fort.

Tenders to be submitted to the undersigned by noon on MONDAY, 3rd proximo.

The undersigned do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender.

LANG, MOIR & Co.

SEEDS ! SEEDS ! ! SEEDS ! ! !

ANTICIPATING the requirements of up-country customers who have early cold season, we have just received from England our first cold season supply of FLOWER, VEGETABLE, and GRASS SEED supply. We confidently appeal to the Public for their support. As a reference to our illustrated catalogue, which can be had post free, will convince them that they cannot buy cheaper seeds and splendid assortment of GARDEN TOOLS, PUMPS, and SYRINGES like our own anywhere else in the Presidency. We have also received by last Mail CARTER'S SEEDS in fancy hermetically sealed boxes which are sold in complete assortments as under.

Vegetable Seeds	Rs. 5	10	15
Flower Seeds	„ 5	10	

Early orders most respectfully solicited.

PALEKAR & Co.,
Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

3rd August, 1881.

BHOWNAGAR-GONDAL RAILWAY.

REOPENING OF LINE DHOLA TO WADHWAN JUNCTION.

THE public are informed that on and after the 1st October next, the Line from DHOLA to WADHWAN Junction will be RE-OPENED for Coaching and Goods traffic.

Passenger Trains will run in conjuction with the B. B. and C. I. Railway Mail-trains as follows :—

DOWN.	A. M.	UP.	P. M.
B. B. & C. I. Railway train arrives at Wadhwan Junction	10 40	B. G. Railway train arrives at Wadhwan Junction	3 35
B. G. Ry. train leaves do.	11 1	B. B. and C. I. Railway train leaves do.	4 35

By order,
C. E. VINING, Traffic Superintendent.

Ghadechi, 14th September, 1881.

1881.

THE BYCULLA HOTEL COMPANY, Limited.

CAPITAL Rs. 1,75,000,
In 1,750 Shares of Rs. 100 each,

Payable Rs. 10 per Share on application, Rs. 40 per Share on allotment, and Rs. 50 per Share one month after allotment.

Directors :
Henry Randall Cormack, Esq. (Messrs. Lidbetter and Cormack).
John E. Bodger, Esq. (Messrs. Cutler, Palmer and Co.)
George W. Roughton, Esq. (Messrs. Tobin and Roughton).
Jeevanjee Hormusjee Guzdur, Esq.

Secretary and Manager :
Mr. R. Kelly.

Bankers :
The National Bank of India, Limited.

Solicitors :
Messrs. Tobin and Roughton.

Application for shares to be made to the Bankers, Messrs. Cutler, Palmer and Co., the solicitors, or at the Byculla Hotel.

MORARJEE GOCULDAS SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the TENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Company's Mill premises, near Soopare Baug, Parell, on FRIDAY, the 30th instant, at 3 p. m., for the transaction of the following business :—

1. To receive the Directors' Report and the Audited Balance Sheets for the year ending 30th June, 1881.
2. To declare a Dividend.
3. To elect Directors who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint auditors for the ensuing year and to fix their remuneration.
5. To transact any other business which may be brought before the Meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from MONDAY, the 26th September, to THURSDAY, the 6th October, 1881, both days inclusive.

MORARJEE GOCULDAS & CO.,
Secretaries, Treasurers, and Agents.

Fort, No. 2, Church Lane, Bombay, September 22, 1881.

THE WESTERN INDIA SPINNING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders of the above Company will be held on FRIDAY, the 30th September, 1881, at 4 p. m., at the Registered office of the Company, No. 7, Hummum Street, Fort, for the purpose of transacting the following business :—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' report and audited accounts and Balance Sheet for 9½ months ending 30th June, 1881.
2. To declare a dividend.
3. To elect two Directors in place of those who retire by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.
4. To fix the Auditors' past remuneration, to appoint Auditors for the ensuing year and to fix their remuneration.

By order of the Board of Directors,
ઠાકરશી મુલજી [illegible]
(*i. e.*) THACKERSEY MOOLJEE SONS & Co.
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.

Bombay, 15th September, 1881.

N.B.—The transfer books of the Company will be closed from the 20th to 30th September, 1881, both days inclusive.

MARY ANN HASTINGS deceased.

PURSUANT to Act [illegible] of 1866 of the Legisla[illegible] "The Trustees' and [illegible] NOTICE is here[illegible] by [illegible] or otherwise [illegible]

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

THURSDAY EVENING, SEPT. 29.

ALTHOUGH the market rates of discount in London are easier, Reuter's usual quotations for Securities show no change in any way.

Metals are unchanged all round; and in the General Produce markets, Cocoanut-Oil is unaltered. Coffee partially 1s. per cwt lower. Linseed is reported firm, but prices show a partial decline of 3d., and Rapeseed is flat with a drop of 6d. per quarter to arrive. Wheat is unchanged.

Piece-goods in Manchester are reported dull, but the strength in the Liverpool Cotton market is still maintained, the sales yesterday being estimated at 10,000 bales, whilst spot prices show an advance of 1-16d. in Mid-Uplands and Machine Ginned Broach. To-morrow is the test day of the Liverpool "Corner," and it seems not unlikely that the ring will succeed in pushing the settling price even higher than at present, notwithstanding the action of the Spinning element, but it scarcely admits of a doubt that after the end of the month ready Mid-Uplands will undergo a material decline.

In New York ready Mid-Uplands are still quoted at 12 cents, December shipment at 11·93 cents per lb. The receipts at the U. S. ports to date continue comparatively light, the following being the comparison with the two previous years to date :—

	1881.	1880.	1879
Wednesday's Receipts	16,000	24,000	21,000
Five days' do.	81,000	109,000	106,000
Total since 1st Sept	371,000	430,000	356,000

EXCHANGE.— The minimum for Council drafts in London yesterday having been fixed at 1s. 7 13-16d. rather lower than was expected, we opened here this morning with a weaker feeling and a partial decline of 1-32d., but Calcutta coming steadier this was to certain extent recovered, and we close fairly firm at the following quotations :—

Bank Bills on demand	........1s. 7 27-32d.	per rupee.
Do.	telegraphic..........1s. 7 13-16d.	"
Do.	3 months' sight......1s. 8d.	"
Credits,	3 " " ......1s. 8¼d.	"
Documents,	3 " " ......1s. 8 5-32d.	"
Francs	3 " " ......2·13d.	"

On Calcutta rates remain unaltered.

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been very dull, and next to nothing has been done. Fours have receded to Rs. 101 and Fours-and-a-half to Rs. 110¼, and even at the decline the tendency seems more in favour of selling than buying.

SHARES are quiet with little doing. In Banks there is no change. In Land Companies, Colabas are Rs. 10 lower at Rs. 920, and Port Cannings Rs. 5 higher at Rs. 220. Press Companies are firm, and we note an advance of Rs. 5 in Apollo, Rs. 4 in Broach Cotton, and Rs. 15 in Mofussil. Spinning and Weaving Mill Shares are partially Rs. 5 lower, and not so eagerly sought after. Bombay Burmah Trading Company are Rs. 25 better, and Treacher and Company, Limited, have again advanced Rs. 5.

COTTON to-day has been unchanged, so far as business for export is concerned. In Old Cotton there are still sellers at yesterday's rates, say Rs. 185 for F. G. F. and Rs. 195 for Good Dhollera, but for New Omra, February delivery, for which Rs. 205 was done yesterday for 700 bales, buyers now only offer Rs. 203.

SEEDS are unaltered. WHEAT still meets an active demand, but freights check any advance in Rupee prices. Arrivals, too, are large—much larger in fact than any one looked for at this period of the season.

FREIGHTS continue as strong as ever both for ready and forward. Charterers go on taking up tonnage, and several steamers have lately been done for next May and June loading. So long as Wheat continues in the request and supply it now is, this state of things may go on, but it is evident we are not far off a point which may induce a reaction, as a slight further rise would enable steamers to come out in ballast, and still pay on the round. Already this is being freely worked from the Mediterranean, and before long we may see the same thing from the home ports.

PIECE-GOODS continue quiet at previous values, and sellers now wait for the Dewali demand before anticipating any improvement.

COALS are dull but unchanged in prices.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE Russian steamer which arrived in harbour on the 28th instant is not Paccia but her name is Rossija.

THE steamer Gunga, 198 tons, Captain G. J. Raffin, sailed yesterday for Brisbane via Penang, Singapore, and Galle in ballast.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Calcutta, 548 tons, Captain G. Phillips, will sail to-day for Kattywar, Coast and Kurrachee, with a general cargo and 100 deck passengers.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Kerbela, 150, tons, Captain T. Wilson, sailed yesterday for Coast and Calcutta, with a general cargo, and the following passengers :—Surg. A. F. Sargent, Mr. C. W. Peach, and ten deck.

THE steamer Columbian, 1,404 tons, Captain G. Baldwin, which arrived in harbour on the 28th instant from Jeddah (17th Sept.), brought the general cargo and the following passengers :—Mr. and Mrs. Debasta and three children and twenty deck.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Chinsura, 1,319 tons, Captain J. R. Gavin, arrived in harbour yesterday from Coast and Calcutta, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mr. H. Kennedy, Mr. J. N. de S. Mourd, Rev. A. A. Delgado, Mr. L. S. Ribeiro, one second class, and 80 deck.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Punjaub, 680 tons, Captain S. Davison, arrived in harbour on the 28th instant from Persian Gulf via Kurrachee, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Lieut.-Col. Little, Captain Sutherland, Surg. Woodroff, Surg. Hunt, Mr. Jacoob, Mr. Welsh, Apothecary Lafond, three European invalids, six Natives, and 133 deck.

ARRIVALS.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander	From.
28	Punjaub (s)	Davison	Bussorah, Sept. 14.
29	Chinsura (s)	Gavin	Calcutta, Sept. 3.

DEPARTURES.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander	Destinations.
29	Ancona (s)	Stead........	London.
	Gunga (s)	Raffin	Brisbane.
	Kerbela (s)........	Wilson......	Coast & Calcutta.

The steamer Calcutta, Phillips, to Kattywar, Coast and Kurrachee, obtained her port clearences yesterday.

The following vessels were entered for loading yesterday :—
Steamer Gwalior, to China, &c.
Steamer Columbian, to Jeddah, &c.
Steamer Rossija, to Jeddah, &c.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Sept.			
25	Malda (s)...........	Brown	Singapore, Sept. 8.
	Iskander Shah....	Farid	Jiddah, Aug. 13.

DEPARTURES.

Sept. 25—Steamers Manora, Rajpootana and Madura. Ship Ingomar.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Sept.			
27	Tibre (s)	....	Galle.
	Khedive (s)........	......	Calcutta.

DEPARTURE.

Sept.			
26	Chanda (s)	......	Bombay.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—SEPTEMBER 28.

Little, Col., Staff Corps, on sick leave, from Quetta.

Sutherland, Captain, Army Pay Dept., on sick leave, from Quetta.

Hunt, Surg., on sick leave, from Kurrachee.

Harvey, Captain, R.A., on duty, from Lucknow.

SEPTEMBER 29.

Chenevis-T[illegible] Lieut., 5th Goorkha Regt., on leave, from [illegible]

Raye, Su[illegible] Calcutta.

[illegible] 28.

Harvey [illegible]

[illegible] rabad. [illegible] nd. [illegible] ngland. [illegible] d. [illegible] t., on [illegible] nent, [illegible] join, to [illegible]

FOR PALARMO.

Black Watch (s)—875 cwts wheat, Volkart Brothers.

FOR TRIESTE.

Mongolia (s)—17 bales hides, the P. and O. Co. ; 100 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers ; 250 bales cotton, Knoop and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Mongolia (s)—16 bales hides and skins and 9 bags guns, the P. and O. Co. ; 100 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers ; 200 bales cotton, E. Spinner and Co.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Ancona (s)—152 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Vorwaerts (s)—100 bales twist, Ramchunder Marwaree ; 61 bales cotton, Hurmookray Amooluckchund, 94 bales cotton, Tata and Co. ; 167 bales twist, Marallybhoy Mahamed ; 50 bales twist, W. and A. Graham and Co.; 75 bales twist, Oosman Joosub.

Avoca (s)—31 bales twist, E. D. Sassoon and Co ; 53 bale twist, Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy ; 75 twist, Moolchund Vassonjee ; 29 bales twist, Cursetjee Bomanjee and Co. : 298 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co ; 25 bales twist, S. N. Talatee and Co ; 187 bales twist, Cursetjee Bomanjee and Co ; 36 bales twist, M. S. Gubbay and Co ; 25 bales twist, Acbong ; 80 bales twist, Kajee Jan Mahamed Abdool Khaluck ; 15 chests opium, E. J. Abraham ; 120 cwts olibanum, Datardina Munjee ; 46 bales twist, Framjee Hormusjee Mehta ; 112 cwts broken glass, Bundally Esmall.

Gwalior (s)—75 chests opium, David Sassoon and Co ; 50 bales cotton, the P. and O. Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Vorwaerts (s),—5 chests opium, Heeralall Ramgopall ; 8 chests opium, Sriram Sewdutroy.

Avoca (s)—33 chests opium, E. J. Abraham.

HIGH COURT.—SEPTEMBER 30.

(Before the Hon'ble Sir CHARLES SARGENT.)

Motion for hearing.

321-81—Crawford and B.—Nusserwanjee Merwanjee Panday and others vs J. Gordon and others—Craigie, L. and O., Hearn C. and L—Part heard.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

475-80—R. M. Sayani—C. A. Turner vs Nusserwanjee Ardasir Wadia—Hearn C. and L.—Part heard.

589-72—H. Bicknell—Icharam Gungadass vs Nundlal Beharilal and others—Shapurjee and T. and Ardesir and H.—Part heard.

450-79—Craigie, L. and O.—C. A. Turner vs Kesowjee Naik —Hearn, C. and L—Part heard.

7-81—Janardhun and H.—Morarjee Premjee vs Bhimjee Ghirdhur and others—J. Macfarlane.—Part heard.

495-80—Tyabjee and D.—Hajee Abdul R. Hajee Allanika vs T. Henderson and others—Craigie, L. and O.

499-80—Shapurjee and T.—Chatterbhooj Khimjee and another vs Cassibai—Hearn, C. and L.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice BAYLEY.)

Judgment on Motion.

42-72—Payne and G., and R. M. Sayani—Ranibai and others vs Fazulbhoy Nensey.

For investigation under Sec. 370 of Act X. of 1877.

519-79—In person—Gopalrao Mulhar vs the G. I. P. Railway Co.—Hearn C. and L.

Testamentary and Intestate Jurisdiction.

In the matter of the last Will and Testament of Gooroo Harinarayen Gungadass Mathooradass Bawa, deceased, —Tyabjee and D.—Balakdasjee Gooroo Gungadassjee Bawa vs Ramchurundassee Gungadass Bawa—Crawford and B.—Part heard.

In the matter of the last Will and Testament of Bawajee Gungadasjee Mathooradasjee Ramdasjee, deceased—Crawford and B—Ramcharundasjee Gungadasjee Bawa vs Balakdasjee Bawa Gooroo Gangadasjee Bawa—Tyebjee and D.

In the matter of the Indian Companies' Act X of 1866 and in the matter of the Colaba S. and W. Company. Payne and G.—The Assignee of the estate of Nursey Kessowjee and Co. of Hongkong vs H. R. Cormack and others official liquidators—Ardesir and H.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice WEST.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

281-81—Smith and F.—Aga Mahomed Jaffer Shirazi vs Beebee Nessa—Tobin and R.—Part heard.

39-81—Tobin and R.—Bai Manockbai vs Bai Merbai and others—Pestonjee K.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, September 29.)

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Lieut. R. W. Sherard, 2nd Batn. East Yorkshire Regt., is appointed a Probationer for the Bom. S. C.

The following Native promotions are made, with effect from the dates specified :—

23rd Regiment N. L. I.—Jamadar Salvador Gabriel to be Subhedar and Havaldar-Major Gunga Sewuck Panday to be Jamadar from the 20th Aug. 1881, vice Purtap Sing, discharged.

Jamadar Sivajirao Soorway to be Subhedar and Drill Havaldar Sewrutton Sing to be Jamadar from the 28th Aug. 1881, vice Shaik Mahomed Ali, pensioned.

The following Native promotions are made, with effect from the 15th Aug. 1881 :—

9th Regiment N. I.—Jamadar Mhisyah to be Subedar and Havaldar Luknak Bhicknak to be Jamadar.

The undermentioned officer having completed twenty-six years' service, eight of which have been in the S. C., to be Lieut.-Col. from the date specified, subject to H. M.'s approval :—

Staff Corps.—Major Murray Doveton V. T. Grant, 21st Sept., 1881.

Lieut. J. Garratt, of the G. I. P. R. V. C., is granted leave to England for twelve months from the 1st Nov. 1881.

H. E. the Govr. in Council is pleased to notify that it has been decided by the Govt. of India that the widows of warrant officers on the "Retired pension Establishment" are eligible for pension under G. G. O. No. 75 of 1868, and that such pensions are payable retrospectively from date of widowhood, if not anterior to 1st Jany., 1866, and provided the marriage took place prior to the warrant officer's transfer to the Pension Establishment.

The undermentioned officer is allowed furlough to Europe for one year, one hundred and eighty days on medical certificate.

Capt. R. H. Daniell, S. C., 3rd Squad. Comdr., 1st Sind Horse.

The services of Major D. C. Pedder, S. C., are replaced at the disposal of H. E. the C.-in-C.

The undermentioned Commissioned and Warrant officers have been permitted by the Secy. of State for India to return to duty :—

Maj. A. T. Mander, R.E. ; Capt. M. W. Stevens, Infy. ; and Condr. J. Kelly, Ord. Dept.

The undermentioned officers have been granted by the Secy. of State for India extensions of leave for the periods specified :—

Maj. G. F. Bryant, S.C., one month, medical certificate.

Capt. M. W. Stevens, Infy., one month private affairs.

The undermentioned officer is allowed furlough to Europe for one year and twelve days, under the Rule IX. of the Furlough Regulations of 1868, with subsidiary leave :—

Maj. F. W. M. Spring, R. (late Bombay) A., Comsy. of Ord., Bombay.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr. S. J. Harrison, Asst. Cant. Mag., Poona and Kirkee, is allowed privilege leave of absence for one month and fifteen days from the 15th Oct. 1881.

Mr. Bahmanji Jamasj, C. I. E., late Asst. Comsr., Hyderabad Assigned Dists., and now a pensioner, is appointed to be an Hony. Mag. in the Poona Dist., and is invested with the powers of a Mag. of the First Class.

The Govr. in Council is pleased to invest Rao Bahadur Mangeshrao Balwant Potnis, First Class Subdte. Judge at Nasik in the Thana Dist., with power to hear appeals from such decrees and orders of Subdte. Courts as may be referred to him by the Judge of that Dist. or the officer exercising the powers of a Dist. Judge at Nasik.

H. E. in Council is also pleased to invest Rao Bahadur Mangeshrao Balwant Potins, within the local limits of his ordinary jurisdiction, with the jurisdiction of a Judge of a Court of Small Causes for the trial of suits cognizable by such Court up to the amount of Rupees 500.

Mr. Govind Balkrishna is appointed to be Subdte. Govt. Pleader in the Subdte. Judge's Court at Madha in the Poona Dist.

Surg-Major E. Colson, Medl. Officer in charge of the Lock Hospital at Aden, is invested with power to punisn breaches of Nos. 14, 16, and 19 of the Rules of 8th June 1868, passed by H. E. the Govr. in Council under Clause 7 Section XI. of (Bombay) Act III. of 1867.

Mr. Shridhar Mahadev Kale received charge of the Second Class Subdte. Judge's Court at Devgad in the Ratnagiri Dist. on the 5th inst.

Rao Bahadur Gopal Govind Phatak delivered over charge of the First Class Subdte. Judge's Court at Nasik on the 7th inst.

Rao Saheb Dinkar Dhondeo Datar delivered over charge of the Second Class Subdte. Judge's Court at Vita in the Satara Dist. on the 15th inst.

Mr. J. F. Fernandez and Major J. M. Madden respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of Cant. Mag. at Ahmedabad on the 19th inst.

Mr. W. B. Prescott having been directed to resume charge of the office of Dist. Supdt. of Police, Poona, on the 26th inst., the portion of his privilege leave remaining at his credit after the 25th inst., is hereby cancelled.

Mr. H. Scannell is appointed to act as Dist. Supdt. of Police in the Poona Dist. from the 1st proximo and during the absence of Maj. H. S. Daniell, or until further orders.

Mr. G. W. Cotgrave is appointed to act as Dist. Supdt. of Police in the Poona Dist. during the absence of Mr. W. B. Prescott until relieved by Mr. Scannell on the 1st Oct. 1881. He should then join his appointment as Actg. First Grade Asst. Supdt. of Police, Khandesh.

Rao Bahadur Mangeshrao Balwant Potnis assumed charge of the First Class Subdte. Judge's Court at Nasik in the Thana Dist. on the 12th inst.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. A. Dalzell, Asst. Supdt., Ratnagiri Rev. Sur., is allowed furlough for two years.

H. E. the Govr. in Council is pleased to make the following appointments :—

Mr. F. S. P. Lely, C.S., on his return to duty, to be First Asst. Colr., Ahmedabad.

Mr. A. D. Younghusband, C.S., to be Asst. Colr., Surat.

The furlough for fourteen months granted to Mr. A. F. Woodburn, C.S., in Govt. Notification No. 4,749, dated 16th ultimo, is to have effect from 29th inst.

Mr. H. T. Ommanney, C.S., having returned to the Presidency on the 5th inst., the unexpired portion of his furlough from that date to the 11th idem is cancelled.

[illegible] E. the Govr. in Council is pleased to make the following appointments :—

[illegible]manji Edalji Modi, Dist. Depy. Colr., Panch[illegible] to be Depy. Colr., Fourth Grade.

[illegible] Brayson to be Fifth Grade Huzur Depy. [illegible]agiri, continuing to do duty as Huzur [illegible] Karachi, till further orders.

[illegible] Narayen to continue to act as [illegible]r., Ratnagiri, till further orders.

[illegible] to be Fifth Grade Dist. Depy. [illegible]inuing to do duty as Dist. [illegible]i during the absence of [illegible]shpande, or till further [illegible]

[illegible] to continue to act as [illegible]ring the absence of [illegible]ther orders.

[illegible]fth Grade Dist. [illegible] to do duty as [illegible]g the absence [illegible]r orders.

[illegible]rn to duty [illegible]y. Colr., [illegible]ir Jam- [illegible] H. [illegible]

following arrangement during the absence of Mr. A. T. Crawford, C.S., on privilege leave :—

Mr. J. G. Moore, C.S., to act as Comsr., S.D., in the Second Class, and to have charge of current duties of the office of British Delegate, Portuguese Treaty.

Mr. G. F. Sheppard, C.S., to act as Comsr., First Class.

Mr. J. McLeod Campbell, C.S., to act as Colr. of Poona in supersession of the orders regarding his appointment as First Asst. Colr., Surat, contained in Govt. Notification No. 5457, dated 21st inst.

Mr. W. A. Talbot, Asst. Consvr. of Forests, Kanara, C.D., was in charge of the current duties of the Office of Depy. Consvr. of Forests, Kanara, N.D., from the 11th to the 29th July, both days inclusive, during the absence of Mr. W. S. Hexton.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Surgn. A. F. Sargent is appointed to act till further orders as Civil Surgn., Belgaum.

Surgn. Kharsedji Ardeshir Dalal is appointed, on being relieved of the Civil Surgncy. at Kaladgi, to act as Civil Surgn., Shikarpur, during the absence of Surgn. A. F. Adams on leave, or until further orders.

Surgn. G. Waters is appointed Third Physician and Regr., Jamsetji Jijibhoy Hospital, from the date of his receiving charge of the appointment.

H. E. the Govr. is pleased to appoint Surgn. J. Findlay, M. B., to be Medl. Officer on H. E.'s Personal Staff, vice Surgn. G. Waters.

Surgns. O. Channer and J. W. Clarkson respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of the Depy. Sany. Comr., Konkan Registration Dist., on the 21st instant, after office hours.

With reference to Govt. Notification No. 1773, dated 23rd June 1880, H. E. the Govr. in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. Cowasji Hormusji, G. G. M. C., to be an officer to make periodical examinations of registered women at the Colaba Examination Room under the provisions of the Indian Contagious Diseases Act, with effect from 1st Oct. 1881, in addition to his duties as Medl. Officer in charge of the Agiary Lane Office.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

The Rt. Hon'ble. the Govr. in Council is pleased to promote Mr. A. E. Right to the rank of Asst. Engr., First Grade, with effect from 5th Sept. 1881, in succession to Mr. R. H. F. Stuart, who has resigned his appointment in the P. W. D.

Mr. A. S. Trevor, Asst. Engr., Second Grade, Neemuch-Nasirabad Railway, has passed the professional Examination prescribed in P. W. D. Code, Chapter II., Section I., paras. 16-20.

BY HER MAJESTY'S HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE.
APPELLATE SIDE.

The next Annual Examination of Candidates for the Offices of Subordinate Judge, Pleader of the High Court and District Pleader will be held on Monday, the 13th March 1882, and following days.

The Hon'ble the Chief Justice and Judges of H. M.'s High Court of Judicature at Bombay have admitted Mr. Kavasji Bejanji Sethna, B. A., LL.B., (a Pleader in the Ahmednagar Dist.,) as a Vakil of the High Court.

CENTRAL DIVISION.

Messrs. R. A. Lamb and G. Jacob respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of Asst. Collr., in charge Western Divn., Khandesh, on the 14th inst., in the forenoon.

Mr. Narayan Ganesh Deshpande assumed charge of the office of Dist. Depy. Collr., Ahmednagar, on the 17th inst., in the forenoon, 1881.

Mr. C. W. Richardson delivered over and Mr. A. Shewan received charge of the Satara Forest Settlement and Demarcation Office on the 19th inst., in the forenoon.

BY THE CONSERVATOR OF FOREST.
SOUTHERN DIVISION.

Mr. J. L. Laird, Depy. Consvr. of Forest, Belgaum, availed himself of the privilege leave granted him in Govt. Resolution No. 5162, of the 7th inst., from 8th to 13th, and resumed charge of his office from Mr. Balkrishna Damodhur, Forest Ranger of Bidi Taluka, on the 14th Sept. 1881, before office hours.

BY THE SURVEY AND SETTLEMENT COMMISSIONER.

Mr. A. S. Bulkley, Asst. Supdt., Gujarat Rev. Survey, whose departure on privilege leave was notified under Survey Comsr.'s Notification of the 25th ult., returned to duty on the 22nd inst.

SURGEON DENTIST,
DR. C. F. KHORY
(LICENTIATE OF DENTAL SURGERY OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF ENGLAND, 1873),
No. 23, RAMPART ROW,
Opposite the FloralFountain, next to *BombayGazette* Office

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

DEATH.

O'CONNELL—September 22nd, at Kingstown, Co. Dublin, Morgan John O'Connell, Captain, 37th Regt., aged 35 years and 11 months. (By telegraph.)

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

POGSON—September 27th, at Surat, the wife of C. Pogson, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

RIGBY—WILSON—September 26th, at Bhavnagar, by the Rev. C. Kirk, M. A., St. George Rigby, Govt. Teles, to Charlotte Eliza, daughter of W. E. G. Wilson, Govt. Teles. No cards.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

DASAI—September 21st, at Sukkur, the wife of F. R. Dasai, Deputy Conservator of Forests, of a daughter.

PRICE—September 25th, at Allahabad, the wife of Rev. Wm. J. Price, B.M.S., of a daughter.

STORY—September 23rd, at Dharmsala, the wife of Lieut.-Colonel Story, 1st Goorkhas, of a daughter.

DEATH.

DANIELL—September 25th, at Calcutta, 32, Theatre Road, the wife of E. C. Daniell, Esq., of a son.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENT.

"WELLWISHER, G. W. D." Bombay—We cannot publish the advertisement in the form you put it. The amount received with your letter will be refunded to you on application to this office.

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 30, 1881.

THE citizens of Kandahar are, no doubt, by this time quite of the opinion of the Conservative party, that our withdrawal from the city was a great calamity. The bazaars have been partially looted by the troops, who were aided in the operation by the mob and the liberated prisoners. The Amir, it appears, was able to put a stop to the sack of the city—for the present at least—but he could only do so by giving up the surrounding villages to the soldiery, with permission to loot them up to a certain date. Possibly Abdul Rahman's troops may be made staunch by being thus rewarded for not going over to Ayoub in the battle. But it is certain that the effect produced upon the minds of the inhabitants of Southern Afghanistan will be to render them more favourable to Ayoub than ever, and to embitter them against the Amir. If His Highness should endeavour to carry out the purpose attributed to him, of marching upon Herat, he will find that the partly successful, though unauthorised, attempt to sack Kandahar, and the permitted looting of the neighbouring villages, will render the citizens of Herat and the villagers along his line of march to that city very loth to receive him as their sovereign, and his followers as their guests. However, for the moment, all seems going fairly well with the Amir.

WE published in a recent issue a memorandum by the Census Commissioner on the new enumeration of the people, together with a statement showing, for the various provinces of the Empire, the population at this as compared with the population at the last census. The figures are, we believe, still open to correction, and will probably vary slightly in the generality of instances. We purpose, therefore, merely to touch on two points suggested by the present returns. "The only provinces or states," says the Census Commissioner, "which show a perceptible decrease are Mysore and Madras." There is also a slight diminution of numbers in Bombay and Oudh. "These figures, I fear, give mournful evidence of check to growth in numbers which famine and consequent disease have imposed on the population of these two countries." Since the last census there have been famines in Bengal, the N. W. P. and Oudh, and in the Deccan. That the lavish expenditure on "the Tirhoot picnic" effected its end is shown by the fact that the population of Bengal has increased by 10 per cent. In Oudh and the N. W. P. together (omitting Rampore and Garhwal) the increase is barely two per cent. Here also there is evidence of the famine of 1878. In the provinces which were free from famine we find, on the other hand, in every instance a large increase of population. British Burmah shows an increase of 36 per cent., the Central Provinces 25, Berar 20, Assam 19, Sindh 10, the Punjab 7. Even allowing a margin of increase for the superior accuracy of enumeration, it is obvious that the normal rate of increase must be more than ten per cent. during the last ten years. The population of Bengal, Assam, Punjab, Sindh, the Central Provinces, Berar, and British Burmah—that is, the population of those parts which have not suffered from famine and for which details are given—has increased from 100 to 112 millions, or by 12 [illegible]er cent. Had there been no famine there is [illegible]eason why Bombay, Mysore, and Madras [illegible]ld not each have increased in the like proportion. The population of this presidency would then have been 15½ millions, or 1½ million more than it was according to the recent census. Madras, increasing at the same rate, would have reached 35,100,000 ; her loss by famine must therefore have been about 4½ millions. The population of Mysore would have reached 5,662,000 ; the present population falls short of this by 1½ million, or about the same amount as in this presidency. The total loss of life in the recent famine and consequent disease may therefore be set down at 7½ millions, or 15 per cent. calculated on the present population of the presidencies which were afflicted. The second point which we wish to notice is the relative proportion of the sexes. Sixteen years ago, when the present Census Commissioner was writing the report on the census in the N. W. Provinces, the excess of the male over the female element in the population seemed greater than could be accounted for by the mere supposition of inaccuracy in the returns. He put forward the theory that the hotter the country the larger the proportion of male births. This explanation was noticed by Sir Alfred Lyall in reporting on the census held in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts two years later. It was further worked by Mr. Williams in his report on the Oudh census. It seemed, in fact, to be in a fair way of obtaining general acceptance. The figures, however, for Bengal and for Madras did not strengthen this position : in Madras the difference was very slight, and in Bengal more females than males were enumerated. At the recent census it will be seen that the females exceeded the males in no less than four provinces, Bengal, Madras, Mysore, and Travancore. Mr. Plowden's original theory requires, therefore, some modification or expansion, for which the detailed returns will doubtless afford material. The registration of vital statistics, imperfect as it is generally admitted to be, nevertheless throws some light on the subject, for it is pretty well established that the proportion of female to male births varies from month to month to a certain degree of uniformity. The causes of the variation must therefore be constant, and hence traceable. The recent census, says the Commissioner in his memorandum, "may fairly claim to be the largest work of the kind to which the record is available, undertaken in any country ;" and it may safely be added that the results shown should on more than one point prove to be the most interesting and instructive.

"LET there be peace in my day, oh Lord !" would have summed up the aspirations of Mr. Honeyman, the frontier officer, whom Mr. Thorburn has introduced into his pleasing novel. Whenever tribal complications occurred Mr. Honeyman would raise his eyebrows, and trust to his diplomatic tact—in which he felt an abounding pride. Nor has Mr. Honeyman changed much since he became Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab. From the beginning of the Afghan war to the night of the 20th instant the Punjab north-western frontier has been occasionally harrassed by Afridi marauders, the Kukis and the Zakkas particularly. At the beginning of the present year diplomacy was brought to bear upon these Pass Afridis, including the two tribes already named, who are, in fact, the real owners of the Pass, and without whose concurrence no treaty with the Pass clanspeople can be worth more than the paper it is written on. And in truth diplomacy appeared to have scored an astonishing victory. At first, indeed, the Zakkas, or a portion of them, kept aloof from the proceedings ; so that, as an experienced frontier officer said at the time, the negotiation seemed "about as wise as would be the purchase of the shares and effects of a mercantile company without consulting the principal shareholders, who should at the same time be the sole managers of the concern." After a time, however, the Zakkas came in ; and an elaborate treaty was agreed upon between the Deputy Commissioner of Peshawur on the one part, and on the other one of the most imposing deputations of greybeards that ever sat down to a palaver. For a subsidy of about twelve thousand pounds a year, the tribes, by their assembled representatives, guaranteed the safety of the Pass and the extradition of criminals : they were allowed the widest discretion as to deciding whether in seasons of disturbance the Pass should be closed or kept open. A second portion of the treaty provided for the prevention of raids and murders on British territory, and compensation for breaches of this particular agreement. Curiously enough, while the Pass Afridis have observed the Pass stipulations fairly well on the whole, they have shown undisguised contempt for their engagements as regards the inviolability of British territory. Some weeks back a party of Zakkas attacked an outpost close to Peshawur, and took life and loot ; and, as our readers are aware, the same irrepressible marauders have just performed a similar feat at Kohat. To understand how the outposts on the Peshawur-Kohat frontier lies at the mercy of the Afridis, we have merely to picture the Afridi country as a long, narrow, bold promontory of the Safed Koh mountains, running out into the sandy plain,—like a headland in the sea. On the north side of the promontory lies Peshawur ; on the south, Kohat. We hear from Simla that measures will be taken this winter to punish the Zakkas and the Kukis. But the form of the punishment has not yet been decided upon. Is it not possible to settle this tiresome question once and for all by occupying the Maidan of Tirah ? This famous Maidan, the summer home of the Afridis, situated in the centre of the promontory we have described, is said to be one of the most beautiful, healthful, and fertile spots in the world. It would be an admirable sanitarium for our troops, and it dominates the whole country from the plains of India to Lundi Kotal, and even beyond it to Dakka. With a British force posted on the Maidan no Afridis would dare to raid into the Peshawur or Kohat Valleys, while full security would be afforded to merchants and other travellers proceeding through the Khyber Pass. By the same means also the Afridi sections—of whom there are eight principal ones—would be prevented from acting in collusion. Owing to the solidarity between the Afridi clans, the greatest difficulty is sometimes experienced in discovering the real culprits ; on the other hand the selfsame condition often implies a general co-partnership in guilt, —thus though the Zakkas have been the actual raiders on the last two occasions, it is self-evident that the way must have been opened for them by their kinsfolk the Kukis and others. The Kukis occupy the Pass from Jumrood to Kata Kusklia, and the Zakkas from this point to Lundi Kotal.

THE *Times of India* announced on Tuesday in the most absolute and unequivocal terms that the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company "have opened negotiations with the Government of India for the purchase of the State line which runs from the Wurdah Junction to Delhi, together with a branch to Agra." The next day our contemporary was good enough to correct this statement by declaring that when it wrote the Wurdah Junction, it meant the Sabarmuttee Junction. But that was the only error it owned to, and it will be presently seen it was the least contained in a paragraph full of fiction from beginning to end. It asserted that Mr. Mathew, the agent of the company, had left Bombay for Simla, to settle the terms upon which the line was to be taken over, and that it was the intention of the company, when the transaction was completed, to alter the gauge, and re-make the line on the standard gauge. This is not bad, seeing that Mr. Mathew had gone to Simla for a totally different purpose quite unconnected with the purchase of the Rajputana State Railway, and that no negotiations have been opened between the company and the Government with a view to the purchase. The magnitude of the operation which the imagination of our contemporary had thus evolved out of nothing will be understood from the fact, casually mentioned in the paragraph referred to, that the transfer would involve an outlay of nine or ten millions sterling. On Wednesday the same paper reverted to the subject in a leader, of which this bouncing first sentence was the key-note : "We announced yesterday that Mr. Mathew, the Agent and Chief Engineer of the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company, had left Bombay for the purpose of opening preliminary negotiations with the Government of India, with a view to the company purchasing the Western Rajputana State Railway." This utterly gratuitous announcement is dwelt upon for a whole mortal column, as if it were something to be very proud of, and amongst other complacent platitudes indulged in, is the following :—"When Mr. Mathew, the other day, advocated the building of a pier at Colaba, we imagine he had the possibility of this purchase in his mind, and that he had conceived the grand idea of bringing freight in unbroken bulk from the North-West Provinces and laying it alongside the vessel which was to take it to Europe." The idea thus attributed to Mr. Mathew, if "grand," is old. Ever since the 1st of January, 1880, this putting of grain direct on boardship from the railway wagon has been feasible by means of the G. I. P. Railway and the dock ; and since the 1st of January of the present year the B. B. and C. I. Company itself has been able to do the same in the dock. It is really surprising that subjects of such importance should be discoursed about with so little knowledge. We have not often seen statements so groundless put forward so positively as those which have been made in two consecutive issues of our local contemporary in regard to this supposititious purchase of the Rajputana Railway.

THE B. B. and C. I. Railway are about to construct a goods terminus on the Mody Bay Imperial Estate near Carnac Bridge, adjoining the G. I. P. Railway terminus. The present goods terminus of the company at the Carnac Bunder is little more than a large shed, and the greatest inconvenience is experienced owing to the very limited accommodation. The goods brought into the Carnac Bunder station of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company have to be carried over the G. I. P. line from the Dadur junction and a slight extension only of that line will be required. The Bombay and Baroda Company, however, are not without hope that ultimately there will be a new line round from Colaba along the shore. It was their wish to obtain access to the new station by a route of their own, but there were difficulties in the way of getting the ground in sufficient time. The Government Resolution sanctioning the construction of the new goods terminus has been issued.

WE hear that there is every probability of fourteen days' quarantine being imposed on vessels arriving in Egypt from India.

NOTES ON CONTINENTAL TRAVEL.

MILAN, AUG. 31.

ONE of the most noticeable features of the hotel life which presents itself to the view of a casual tourist in Europe just now, is the inordinate number of American citizens everywhere to be met with. The great Republic has seen its prosperity revive during the last year or so, and advance by leaps and bounds. This, of course, has placed at the disposal of large sections of the most enterprising people in the world a great deal of superfluous cash ; and in thousands upon thousands of cases the result has been that the happy possessors have decided to put by so many thousand dollars per family "to run over to Europe, and have a look." The American ocean steamers, large and numerous as they are, have been packed like sardine-boxes during the season ; and every hotel in Europe, from the west of Ireland to the south of Italy, has been filled to overflowing by well-to-do people speaking the English tongue, but without a single English characteristic. The American has inherited nothing of the British reserve ; he is not afraid to talk to a neighbour at a table d'hôte, to interchange views, or ask or impart information ; he is out for a spree—an intellectual spree—and he enjoys himself thoroughly, and does not care a pin who knows it. The 2,000 or 5,000 dollars which he has set aside to spend on his outing, he spends religiously, and to the thinking of the less profuse European, often with the demoniacal prodigality with which a German historian has reproached Julius Cæsar. But he never exceeds the margin which he originally prescribed for himself, and so long as the "total of the whole" is not exceeded, he does not care to bother himself by economising in details. No doubt this is a pleasant way of travelling for those who are able to shovel out plenty of dollars from a sack well-filled at the start, but it is rather hard in its effects upon other travellers not altogether so well supplied, especially if they, too, have the misfortune to speak the English tongue. The hotel-keepers, the ciceroni, and those who make a living out of show-places generally, are getting demoralised ; as for Paris, it is becoming the dearest city in the world, and none but Americans will be able to indulge in the luxury of a long stay in it, if matters do not mend.

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AMONGST the Americans now on the Continent is a charming million-heiress—Miss Crocker—the sole daughter of her father, an Irish American, from whom she will inherit twenty millions of dollars, all made out of nothing. A very few years since Mr. Crocker found himself in San Francisco without a penny in the world. He turned his hand to everything, and was induced to turn his attention to silver-mining, the result of which has been, so far, a balance of 20,000,000 dollars at his bankers. It is curious that four of the richest men in America, namely, Mr. Crocker, Mr. Mackay, Mr. Flood, and Mr. O'Brien, were all penniless Irishmen twenty years since, desperately striving to earn their daily bread as best they might, in San Francisco. Mrs. Mackay, the wife of Mr. Mackay, is at Trouville, where she expends with ease a revenue greater than that of all the Russian Grand Duchesses put together, and being a very charming woman to boot, is as popular as one might expect her to be. I have seen a photograph of Miss Crocker, from which it is clear she could very well afford to dispense with the whole twenty millions.

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ALL the Americans who are now on the Continent must not be supposed to have come merely for a "look ;" many of the younger citizens and citizenesses are there for educational purposes. It is becoming quite common to bring over boys and girls for a three years' course in Germany and France, and they go back speaking some three or four of the Continental languages like natives. This process must in course of time have a marked influence in Continentalising the affluent classes in America. Indeed, already New York and the great cities are becoming much more Continental in aspect and ways of life than would have been thought possible at the time Mrs. Trollope and Charles Dickens wrote their experiences of America.

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THE other evening, when I went to the Grand Opera in Paris to hear the new American singer, Miss Griswold, fully half the audience was American. The Prima Donna is a young American lady, who received her musical education at the Conservatoire. At the competition a year ago she earned, in the opinion of some competent judges, as well as in her own, the first prize, which was, however, given to a Frenchwoman, while she was asked to accept the second prize. She made a considerable sensation by refusing it. After much difficulty she consented to accept it, declaring that the next year she would certainly take the first—and she was as good as her word. After her indisputable triumph this year, she was offered an engagement by the director of the Grand Opera ; and her success on the stage has been so pronounced that already her salary has been doubled by an act of graceful liberality on the part of the management, her agreement not entitling her to any increase. Her voice is very fresh and sympathetic, and has great power and compass. She acts well, and appears to be a perfect mistress of all the details of her profession. I saw her in Faust, and she looked a most engaging blonde, an ideal Marguerite, but she is really a young lady of raven tresses and dark complexion. She will yet make her voice heard in every capital of Europe and every town of America. Her countrymen are wild with delight at her magnificent success. Madame Albani, the wife of Mr. Gye, the Covent Garden Impresario, is also an American, having been born at Albany, U. S., whence her name.

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THE Americans are overflowing from Italy into Egypt. This winter the land of the Pharaoh's will be the home of many hundreds of the children of the Setting Sun, who are beginning to find out that they can enjoy a better climate on the banks of the Nile than by the Arno or the Po, or even on the Bay of Naples. French has of late been the language of society as well as of business at Cairo ; this western invasion may give a lift to the English-speaking section of the population, and shake the intellectual supremacy hitherto enjoyed there by the countrymen of M. de Lesseps. No doubt if this American migration continue to increase in volume, a contingent will in the course of time find its way from Egypt to Bombay and India generally. Ten or twelve days' extra steaming will not be an obstacle, let us hope.

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WE have certainly a good deal to learn from our American cousins in all that pertains to comfortable travelling. The Pullman car, which has been borrowed from them, has diminished the toil and trial of the journey from Calais to Brindisi, as many an Anglo-Indian can gratefully testify. And they have many other things waiting for us, when we have the common-sense to go and ask for them. For instance, what a blessing it must be, when setting out from New York on a journey of seven days' and six nights' duration, to have the railway company's employè call at your house for your luggage, and give you in exchange a numbered ticket, which you hand to the guard at San Francisco, so that he may take care to have your boxes put in your room at your hotel, without further trouble or any extra payment. On the way you sleep in a comfortable berth in one carriage, read, write, or play cards in a second, and eat your well-cooked and well-served meals in a third. At every station a boy comes on board with the latest editions of the newspapers, fruits, and ices. This is travelling made easy, and even luxurious.

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THE hotel arrangements in Europe fill the American tourist with indignation. The system of charging extra for every conceivable item appears to him a clumsy form of vexatious extortion. In the Continental hotels this is carried to a more unendurable point than even in England. While paying a large sum for your bed-room, you are denied even a piece of soap, for which half-a-franc extra is sure to be exacted. The inevitable bougie, the price of which in a shop is two pence, is charged 1 fc. 25 c. There is always a big item in the bill for service, but every domestic puts out his or her hand for a gratuity all the same, and you are set down as shabby if you withhold it. The most scandalous fleecing of the Continental hotels is, however, mildness itself compared to the instance in which, as a recent action has disclosed, an unwary British officer, who put up at a Windsor hotel for the review, was presented with a little bill for £18 odd, in which he was charged £3 a night for his bed—in a servant's room at the top of the house—and for everything else in proportion. If every traveller would show something of the firmness displayed by this victim, and drag the extortionate hotel-keeper into a court of law, the gain not only to travellers, but to the hotel-keepers themselves, who would find the number of their guests enormously increase if prices were reasonable and honest, would be very great indeed.

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IN America there is one charge per diem, averaging, according to the class of the hotel, from 8 to 12 or 16 shillings a head, and for that sum every possible requisite and convenience is provided for the traveller, wines and spirits alone being extras. In my own recent experience, in an Italian hotel, having ordered tea and a chop for breakfast, the bill showed that I had enjoyed a "thé complet" and a "déjeuner à la fourchette," the price of both exceeding considerably the cost of the table d'hôte dinner of half-a-dozen courses. Unfortunately I had not the time, or perhaps, I ought to admit, the public spirit, to resist the imposition, and fight the matter out. I was in every case charged in the bill for the "mounting" and "descending" of the luggage to and from my room, and in each case the porter employed came and claimed payment for taking my portmanteaus up and down stairs, and so on throughout. Why does not the travelling public establish co-operative hotels on the model of the co-operative stores, and bring these gentry to their senses ? It is quite certain large numbers of persons are deterred from venturing on journeys of any length because they cannot afford to be fleeced by the short-sighted hotel-keepers, with whom the great object seems to be to extract the last sixpence from the pockets of whoever is unwary enough to trust himself under their roof. The mediæval robbers of the Rhine, the condottieri of Italy, the chivalrous barons of mediæval France are well represented in modern Europe.

HEIGH-HO !

ENGLISH MILITARY LETTER.

(FROM OUR MILITARY CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, SEPT. 9.

MR. CHILDERS, in return for depriving regiments of their numbers, has given each man a forage cap gratis, and holds out hope that he will repeat the gift annually. By the way, the pedigree of the new army organization is given as follows : by Wolseley out of Childers, dam(n) Cardwell. Foreign nations apparently prefer training to tinkering their armies, and grand manœuvres are now in full swing all over the Continent. The *Times* has taken the opportunity of pointing out to staff officers and newspaper correspondents visiting these manœuvres what they should particularly attend to. Among the most important points are the method of firing, the system of hasty intrenchment, and the use of cavalry. With regard to the latter there would be, no doubt, much to be learnt from the large cavalry manœuvres which are taking place in Germany under Prince Frederick Charles, only, unfortunately, permission to be present at them has been refused to all foreign officers. I wonder that some newspaper correspondents do not try to see something of these manœuvres on the quiet. It is believed that some very interesting experiments will be tried at them. In the above-mentioned article the *Times* asserted that there was no systematic and graduated instruction in tactics save at Aldershot, and not overmuch there. There is some exaggeration in this statement. At all events, the blame does not rest so much with commanding officers as with generals of districts, who allow the former very little power of initiative. There are exceptions, however, among generals, and on the Home District General Higginson not only is carrying out a series of tactical manœuvres during the autumn, but has intimated to commanding officers that some tactical instruction might be imparted during the winter marches out. He has requested commanding officers to train their battalions for the larger operations which take place under divisional directions and supervision. To my mind, while not underrating the importance of the larger manœuvres, regimental instruction in minor tactics is not sufficiently attended to. After all, these are the elements of training for active service, and it is essential that as a first step section and company commanders should be thoroughly grounded. *Apropos* of manœuvres I may be permitted to relate the following anecdote. In one of the Scotch regiments of militia there is or was a sergeant so intelligent that the colonel thought it worth while to send this smart young non-commissioned officer to attend some French manœuvres, in order that he might add to his stock of professional knowledge. At the colonel's own expense, therefore, the sergeant was despatched on his trip. After a time the colonel heard that the sergeant had got into a scrape with the French military authorities, and had been confined. When the sergeant returned the colonel was furious with him for having disgraced both his regiment and his country, and asked for an account of the affair. The sergeant's story was as follows :—"I was walking near a French camp, Sir, when a sentry calls out *qui va là*. I answered *je*, well knowing the language of France. He then says 'come on,' and I replied come on, and with that I knocked him down." Had the sergeant been able to discriminate between "comment" and "come on" he would not have been made a prisoner of—a fact which shows what trifles sometimes produce grave consequences.

The tame attitude of the Government has long exposed both the Irish constabulary and the troops to the grossest outrages and insults from the blackguards who follow Parnell's lead, and allow themselves to be stimulated by the rabid utterances of his shrew of a sister. The constabulary and soldiers have, indeed, much right to complain of not being allowed to protect themselves when stoned and insulted by the ruffianly Land Leaguers. It is contrary to human nature that brave and stalwart men with arms in their hands should submit tamely to the attacks of bipeds—I cannot call them men—who only attack when they can do so from a place of concealment in overwhelming numbers, or know that those whom they attack will not be allowed to act. That the restraint to which troops and police have so long been shamefully subjected cannot much longer be maintained was shown by the events at Limerick last Sunday. Some unarmed soldiers returning from mass were set upon by a gang who pelted them with stones, and were only prevented, probably, from murdering them by the arrival of a body of constabulary. These, in their turn, were attacked by the mob ; and at length, their patience being exhausted, they fired without orders on these ruffianly assailants, severely wounding several of them. Indeed, one man is not expected to survive. For my part, I am glad that the Land Leaguers were taught a lesson. The way in which the hands of the constabulary and soldiers are tied is shameful and foolish. At the present moment the troops in one or more places are confined to barracks—*i. e.*, imprisoned to avoid exciting the susceptibilities of the Irish rebels. At Castlebar on Wednesday morning a canister filled with blasting powder, with a fuse attached, was thrown over the wall of the infantry barracks. Fortunately, in its fall the fuse dropped out, and no explosion occurred. How long are these outrages to be tolerated ? The Government profess anxiety to save life ; but why should they wish to spare the lives of the dishonest, cowardly scoundrels who are waging war against England ? If this state of affairs continues, Ireland will soon be ruined, for all men of capital will leave the accursed isle ; and no country in the world is in more need of capital than Ireland.

The new cavalry barracks at Portsmouth are progressing, but will not be completed at the present rate for many months to come. *Apropos* of Portsmouth, the "unhappy nobleman" may be seen any day doing carpenter's work in the Dockyard. I am told that penal servitude has fined him down considerably, and that he now bears a strong resemblance to the real Roger Tichborne.

I am afraid that the Guards number in their ranks a sad lot of blackguards. A fortnight since one man was committed for trial on a charge of pushing a woman over Westminster Bridge, and two days ago another was committed for robbery from the person. I remember that some thirty years ago in the Scots Guards, at all events, the colonel —now Sir William Knollys—would not accept any recruit without a voucher for his respectability. Now, apparently, commanding officers are unable to be so particular. I cannot but think that the present time is a fitting one for a change in the constitution of the Guards. In these days of short service, it would be a great thing to have seven battalions of men not only superior to linesmen in height, but also in conduct, age, and length of service. Why should not the pay of the Guards be somewhat raised, and special advantages in the shape of employment or discharge be granted ? If that were done—the cost would be slight—it would be possible to take none but men of from three to six years' service, none being accepted but men with a good-conduct badge, and the preference being given to those who wore a medal. Such men might be re-engaged for six years more, with the privilege of further re-engagement to complete eighteen years' service, when they should be entitled to a pension. The reserve of the Guards should consist of men who left after six years' service in the Guards, and such men, under thirty-eight years of age and eighteen years' service, as might be found to be still fit for active service. I also think that no officer should be granted a commission in the Guards save as a reward, after a year's service at least, in the line for superior capacity and smartness, or for distinguished conduct in the field. The Guards would then be a genuine *corps d'élite*, and would play the part of Napoleon's Imperial Guard as a reserve to be used in the crisis of a battle. At present the men of the Guards are merely accepted on account of height, and the officers because they have interest.

I am sorry to say that Miss Robinson's Soldiers' Institute at Portsmouth, which has done a great deal of good, is drifting away from the line intended by those who have subscribed to it. I have learnt facts which show me that it is becoming a temperance hotel for civilians quite as much as a home for soldiers' families, and that the interests of the latter are sacrificed by the change.

The September number of *Colburn's United Service Magazine* contains some good articles. Of these the most interesting are one on the navy, a further instalment of the life of Sir Frederick Roberts, a translation of a Russian officer's ac[illegible] of the Akhal Tekke expedition, and a paper [illegible] Italian Field Artillery.

The *Times* contained yesterday an instru[illegible] account of the Persian army, which shows how utterly powerless the Shah is to resist even a Russian division. The Persian army consists of 77 infantry battalions of an average strength of 800 men, of 79 regiments of cavalry, consisting each of 8 troops of 50 sabres, of a strong regiment of engineers, and of 200 guns. The men are raised by conscription very unequally applied. The physique of the men is good, and they are good material for an army ; but the officers are for the most part devoid of military knowledge, and their promotion is obtained by favour or bribery. There are some breechloading rifles, but the majority of the infantry are armed with smooth-bore muskets. The field pieces are mostly 9 pr. smooth-bores, but it is said that a large number of rifled guns have lately been introduced. The cavalry are mounted on serviceable, hardy animals, but are irregular in the fullest sense of the term.

DINNER TO MR. W. SCOTT.

A NUMBER of Mr. Walter Scott's friends assembled on Wednesday evening, at the Apollo Bunder Rooms, to pay him the compliment of a farewell dinner and to wish him good-bye on the eve of his departure for England. The dinner, which proved to be an excellent one and of the most *recherché* character, was laid out in the upper compartment of the Apollo Bunder Rooms. The room was beautifully decorated, and the table artistically laid out. About fifteen gentleman sat down to dinner. Amongst those present were :—Sergeant Atkinson, Mr. Jones, Mr. Rienzi Walton, Mr. Curwen, Dr. Weir, Mr. Braham, Mr. Barrow, Mr. Barrett, Mr. Kane, Mr. Tennent, Mr. Pinhey, Mr. Digby, Dr. Blaney, Mr. Cornforth, and others.

Dr. Blaney occupied the chair, and after the cloth had been removed, proposed Mr. Walter Scott's health ; he referred in a flattering manner to Mr. Scott's professional abilities and his capacity as shown in organizing and managing the gasworks, and his sterling qualities as a friend. Mr. Scott's health was drunk with enthusiasm. Mr. Scott replied in a happy and amusing speech characterized by some humorous allusions and local hits, and expressed his regret at leaving the many friends he had made in Bombay. The only consolation, he said, he had in his departure was the feeling that his friends would enjoy the prosperous period which had long been foreseen for Bombay, but was only now being experienced. After alluding to the great development of this city since he had first arrived in Bombay and the increasing prosperity—and the prospects of still greater prosperity in the future—in a few feeling words he thanked his friends for the honour and the kindness they had shown him on his departure from India. Some excellent songs were then given, and the company separated at a late hour, having spent a very happy evening.

LIBELS ON NATIVE LADIES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—You are justly severe in your strictures this morning on the dastardly conduct of a disreputable portion of the vernacular Press, addicted to the vice of spreading and trading in false scandals by "systematically dragging the names of the female relatives" of native gentlemen before the public ; but you have been inadvertently led into doing an injustice, unconsciously I admit, by "dragging the name" of the *Rast Goftar* in illustration of your highly proper complaint. Far from dealing in them, it has been the *Rast Goftar's* constant policy to discourage such scandals, and to denounce the "professional scandal-mongers," as the paper calls these malignant writers ; and in the present exposure of the evil the *Rast* has actually anticipated your remarks by a series of articles, these last two weeks, strongly animadverting on the base attacks of these "dastardly libellers" on the private sanctity of many a quiet and respectable household. In the one instance cited by you from the *Rast Goftar*, viz., the publication of a list of the misdeeds committed by the Vahoojis and Betijis (wives and daughters) of the Maharajes, you are, I am sorry to find, entirely misinformed as to the nature and contents of the particular article in question. It appeared in the *Rast Goftar* nearly a month ago, wherein, without the mention of a single name either of the Maharajes or their female relatives, a full and detailed exposure is made, from the past history of the so-called divinities, of the evils committed years ago within the sacred precincts of their own temples and shrines, and by the members of their own "divine" race. This, you will admit, is certainly not indulging in the scandalous gossip of the day, which is an increasing vice with the editors of low-class native prints ; but in course of a series of articles against the divine claim set up by their holinesses the Maharajes, and especially in refutation of the argument urged in the Vaishnav memorials to Government as to the recent conviction and punishment of Vrajeshji Maharaj being the first of its kind. The *Rast Goftar* has only diligently hunted up old instances of the misdeeds, extending over a hundred years, of these demi-gods themselves, as well as of the Vahoojis and Betijis, who have set up no less a claim to divinity as so many goddesses. Allow me to add, Sir, that the late Karsondas Mulji, the hero of the celebrated Maharaj libel case, w[illegible] intimately connected with the *Rast Goftar* when [illegible] fought the battle of reform in that case, and [illegible] *Satya Prakash*, which occasioned the subject m[illegible] of the suit, has been incorporated ever since i[illegible] *Rast Goftar*. It specially devolves on this jou[illegible] therefore, to continue the exposure of these [illegible]positions by these human incarnations of God [illegible] it was simply in course of a due discharge of th[illegible]cred duty that the particular enumeration [illegible] known instances of past sins which [illegible] flesh is heir to appeared in th[illegible] the 4th instant, with special [illegible] recent case of crime, alleged [illegible]ed by one of the Vahoojis, and [illegible] the wealth and influence of the [illegible] Maharajes. This article, I may [illegible]vourably quoted by your other [illegible] As regards the too common [illegible] slander by the dregs of the [illegible] have only to add that I am [illegible] tim to the foul calumnies of malicious w[illegible] and I have a personal interest in suppressing [illegible] vice you have so rightly exposed. It is well known I have been personally instrumental in getting native society rid of these pests through regular legal proceedings against more than one of such cowardly writers, and any participation in the vice by the *Rast Goftar*, therefore, is quite out of the question. I thank you for the highly complimentary opinion you have expressed towards the *Rast*, and were it not for the strong language you have used against the particular article, I could have waited till the appearance of my next issue for all this explanation.—I remain, &c.,

KAIKHOSRO N. KABRAJI,
Editor, *Rast Goftar*.*

** We are quite willing to admit there is a difference in the motives actuating the *Rast Goftar* in its attacks upon the female relatives of the Maharajes and those influencing the lower class of vernacular papers in libelling the female relatives of ordinary citizens. The end which the *Rast Goftar* has in view is undoubtedly good ; but, to use a maxim recently enunciated anew by the correspondent of another contemporary, "the end does *not* justify the means." We do not think it is fair, it certainly is not generous, to attack the female relatives of one's opponents even to advance a good cause.—ED., *B. G.*

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 27 June, 2017

TELEGRAMS.

KANDAHAR LOOTED.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, SEPT. 29.

The *Civil and Military Gazette* has received news that Kandahar has been partly looted by the troops in conjunction with the mob and liberated prisoners. The Amir interfered, but permitted the soldiery to plunder the surrounding villages, the permission to last till noon of the 23rd.

THE OUTBREAK OF FEVER AT UMRITSUR.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, SEPT. 29.

The pundits and sirdars of Umritsur, in order to avert fever of a singularly virulent description, which destroys from one hundred and fifty to two hundred daily, and is regarded as another form of cholera, have begun the ceremony known as "Akhand Path," or continuous unbroken reading of the Granth, or Bible of the Sikhs. Simultaneously the Municipal Committee have given orders for the thorough cleansing of the streets; but, as the *Civil and Military Gazette* points out, the labourers will have to be imported, for the sweepers, like almost all the clerks in the public offices, are incapacitated by illness.

THE RUMOURED MARCH OF THE AMIR TOWARDS HERAT.

The rumour, as yet unconfirmed, that the Amir has marched towards Herat in pursuit of Ayoub, must be received with caution. It is expected that Ishak Khan, the Amir's Governor of Turkestan, will co-operate from the north. According to the *Civil and Military Gazette*, a very strong opinion is prevalent in military circles that a large expedition should invade the Afridi country this autumn, and that the Maidan of Tirah should be occupied permanently as the only thorough means of preserving peace among all the tribes bordering the Peshawur and Kohat districts.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY CENTRAL RIFLE MEETING.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, SEPT. 29.

THE VICEROY'S CUP.

The first stage of the Viceroy's cup competition was shot to-day, at the same distances as the first stage of the Queen's prize at Wimbledon: 200, 500, and 600 yards. Lieut. Whitehead, Bombay Volunteers, took the first place with a score of 95 points, one point below the best score at Wimbledon this year. He thus wins the National Rifle Association medal, which entitles the holder to shoot for the Prince of Wales's prizes at Wimbledon. Lieut. Whitehead's totals were: 200 yards, 33; 500 yards, 30; and 600 yards, 32. At 600 yards he put on seven bull's-eyes in succession, and finished up with a low outer. Pte. Hall, 29th Regt. was second with 88; Major Moore, 2-4th, third with 84; Colour Sergt. Smith, 2-15th, 83; Capt. Phillips, Bombay Volunteers, 83; Colonel Laughton, 83, counted out. The first thirt[illegible] hoot in the second stage to-morrow.

THE SERVICE PLATE.

In the Service Plate competition a lady's bracelet was won by Sergeant Rendall, Bombay Volunteers, with 48 at 800 yards, out of a possible 50.

THE GOVERNOR'S PRIZE.

For the Governor's prize, 500 and 600 yards, Major Moore, 2-4th, stands first with 59. Other scores not out yet.

SMALL-BORE MATCH.

Small-bore Match, 800, 900 and 1,000:—Sergt. Brebner, 135 out of a possible 150; Mr. Pudumjee, 132; Lieutenant Peaker, 127; Captain Phillips, 124; Sergt. Murray, 120.

SPORTSMAN'S CONTEST.

Sportsman's Contest, 100 and 150 yards:—Mr. Pudumjee, 58 out of a possible 60, with a ·350 Express; Lieut. Adam Smith, 52; Colonel Laughton, 46.

The weather to-day was not favorable, except for an hour or two early in the morning.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(By Red Sea Cable.)

THE IRISH BISHOPS AND THE IRISH AGITATION.

LONDON, SEPT. 29.

At a meeting of Irish bishops held yesterday [illegible]s were adopted to the effect that the [illegible] the Land Act were entitled to the gratitude [illegible] tenants, who were exhorted to utilise the benefits [illegible] Act conferred on them; and warning the people of Ireland against secret agencies, violence, and intimidation, and also urging the necessity of a general amnesty.

GREAT FIRE AT MOSCOW.

ST. PETERSBURG, SEPT. 28.

The Merchants' Bazaar at Moscow has been destroyed by fire, and damage done to the extent of two-and-a-half millions of roubles.

THE AMIR OF BOKHARA.

The Russian Press publish news that the Amir of Bokhara is seriously ill.

STEAMER MOVEMENT.

MALTA, SEPT. 18.

The B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Arcot, outward bound for Persian Gulf and Kurrachee, left here this morning.

LONDON, SEPT. 28.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm. Surats firm.

The London Cotton Market has been firm.

Fair Dhollera	4⅛
Exchange on India, 60 days' sight	1 7 13-16.

The Manchester Market has been dull.

3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	101⅛
4 " Rupee Paper	83⅜
4½ " do.	90⅞
3 " Consols for account	99⅝
5 " French Rentes	116¼
Bar Silver	51⅞

Arrival—Lombardy.

Departure—Rossmore.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

(SEPT. 29.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect to Pera. *Via* Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect to Pera. *Via* Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—*Via* Brest, perfect. *Via* Valentia, perfect. *Via* Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

STEAMER REPORT.

GALLE, SEPT. 29, 10-25 A. M.

H. M. S. Euryalus left for Trincomalee.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

WEDNESDAY, NIGHT, SEPTEMBER 28.

At 10 p.m. .. .. 79·9 Farht.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 29.

At 6 a.m.	77·1
" 10 a.m.	82·1
" 2 p.m.	85·5
" 4 p.m.	84·0

Sp[illegible] under[illegible] of shareholders of the Volkart's To Trieste Company, Limited, was held yesterday To Cyprus (via Mr. C. H. Meili, chairman Said) .. [illegible] presiding. The pro- To Port Said .. lively, the shareholders To Suez .. [illegible]dends, which, according to To Aden .. [illegible] not received for several STEAM TO [illegible] Bhagoobhoy, one of [illegible] the discussion by preferring [illegible] complaint against the chairman. THE [illegible] point was that there being no mention [illegible] of the election of directors and [illegible] the notice convening the meeting, it [illegible]gal; and he accordingly proposed, an amendment to the effect that after a fortnight a new meeting should be called by the board in the proper manner. The amendment was against the chairman's proposition that the directors' report and audited accounts for the year ending 30th June, 1881, be adopted. Eventually the amendment was carried by a very large majority of the shareholders present. A detailed report will appear to-morrow.

SURGEON G. WATERS is appointed Third Physician and Registrar to the Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy Hospital.

A REPORT from Simla states that orders have been issued modifying, in many respects, the duties and position of medical officers performing civil duties.

H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY has appointed Surgeon J. Finlay, M. B., to be medical officer on his personal staff, *vice* Surgeon G. Waters.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF will proceed on a tour of inspection to the Southern Mahratta Country early next month.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL G. S. MIGNON, Bombay Army, is permitted to retire from the service from the 3rd October next. Lieutenant-Colonel H. W. Harris, half pay list, Staff Corps, has also been allowed to retire from the service.

IT is notified in the *Bombay Government Gazette* that "as a mark of distinction" Mr. Apothecary Sheik Ameer, of H. E. the Governor's establishment, will in future be styled Assistant to the Surgeon to His Excellency the Governor.

COLONEL W. WINSON, 18th Regiment N.I., who, it is reported, retires under the bonus scheme, obtained the command of his regiment as a subaltern, and has continued to hold it ever since; that is, from the 7th of June, 1861, over 20 years ago.

THE quantity of tea exported from Calcutta to Australia and New Zealand from the 1st to the 22nd of September was 172,320lbs., which, with 148,981lbs. previously exported between the 1st of May and the 31st of August, makes a total for this season of 321,301lbs.

IT is said to have been decided that, though the clerks in the Government offices at Simla will be allowed to return to Calcutta this cold weather, next year the bulk of the clerks in each office will continue to winter at Simla, only a small camp office going down to Calcutta.

IT is stated that Colonel J. M. Stewart, Deputy Judge Advocate, Peshawar and Rawalpindi Circle, is about to take two years' furlough, and that Lieutenant W. H. F. Macmullen will probably be brought in to officiate in the department.

CONVEYANCE, at the Government expense, is now sanctioned for all officers who are invalided—owing to wounds or ill health whilst on service in the field—to their original stations; or to any station in India to which they have been especially ordered, or to the port of embarkation, if they are recommended to proceed to England.

THE Ceylon papers state that the Governorship of the Bahamas has been bestowed upon Mr. Lees, Governor of Labuan, and son of Sir John Lees, formerly Chief Justice of the first-named colony. This promotion is in the same line as that of Sir J. Pope Hennessy, who went from Labuan to the Bahamas before taking up the Governorship of Hongkong.

IN consequence of the conduct of the inhabitants of the village of Jadhao Wadi, in the Khanapur Taluka of the Satara district, in connection with the murder of five persons in the neighbouring village of Sindewadi, the Governor in Council has directed that an additional police force of the strength of three constables be employed in the village for a period of one year, and that the cost be defrayed by a local rate charged on the village.

THE Advocate-General of Bengal has issued a fiat on the point as to whether the High Court of Calcutta had jurisdiction to try Messrs. Charles de Bretton and E. C. Ball. The question which will have to be decided is whether a section of the Charter establishing the N.-W. P. High Court does not in so many words oust the jurisdiction of the Calcutta High Court in respect of a crime alleged to have been committed in Agra, and therefore beyond the ordinary criminal jurisdiction of the Calcutta Court.

AMONG the arguments put forward by Sir Richard Garth against the proposed reduction in the salaries of the judges of the Calcutta High Court, is that it is unjust to the people of Bengal, inasmuch as the sum paid by them in the shape of court fees not only covers the cost of their own judicial machinery, but leaves a large surplus to go towards making up the deficit under this head in the other presidencies. The figures are remarkable enough to attract attention. In 1879 the surplus in question was no less than thirty lakhs of rupees, while in 1880 it reached the sum of Rs. 32,70,000.

AN important case was commenced in the Court of the Judicial Assistant Commissioner at Simla on the 26th September. Major-General William Conrad Hamilton sues Mr. Jacob, a jeweller, for Rs. 46,000 odd on account of a transaction in jewelry between them. The plaintiff was examined at great length. It appears that he advanced large sums to the defendant for the purchase of jewels in India, for sale in England, in anticipation of enormous profits; but that on reaching England the property was declared to be worth much less than supposed, and none or very little of it could be disposed of. A mass of letters between the plaintiff and defendant were read in court; those from the plaintiff urging the defendant to sell the jewelry, and those from the letter declaring his inability to sell them profitably. The case was postponed.

A CORRESPONDENT writes:—"A little special notice should be made of the two young pianists who performed their part so well during the intervals of the singing at the concert on Wednesday evening. It may surprise a good many when they are told that these two lads have been trained in Bombay. Some were under the impression that they belonged to Mdlle. Dorés' company. Mr. Schmuck, who has long been known in Bombay as a music teacher, has to be congratulated on the success of his pupils, for they certainly do him great credit, the pieces being played most artistically, with correct accentuation and fine phrasing. After such a display of musical talent, that portion of the Bombay public who have their children trained in India need have no anxiety on this score at least."

THE *Madras Mail* says it has been decided, with the sanction of H. M.'s Government, that the general management and supervision of all army remounting operations in India shall in future be controlled by one director. This centralisation will not, of course, affect the system of management at the several depôts. These agents will, as heretofore, be practically independent officers, charged with complete powers over their agencies; but it will centralise the purchasing power in one body. At present, for instance, Australian dealers landing at Madras have not unfrequently been forced to re-ship their horses, and convey them to Bengal, or, by rail, to Bombay. But when each agent represents units of a whole, the Madras agent will be empowered to purchase for Bombay or Bengal, and *vice versâ*, a matter of no small consequence to the horse-dealer. As soon as the Australian dealer sees that it is no longer necessary for him to run the risks and expense of hawking his shipments from port to port, consignments in larger quantities, and of better classes, will find their way to Madras. Similarly, of course, the Bombay agent would watch the requirements of the other presidencies in the matter of Arabs and Persians, and from his geographical coign of vantage, would be able to purchase more economically than has been found practicable under the existing state of things.

IN an article on the Persian army the *Times* says:—It is the concurrent testimony of all who have been connected with the Persian army, or who have had opportunities of witnessing those portions of it quartered at a distance from the enervating influence of the chief towns, that no people in the world present better rough material for soldiers than the Persians. Their physique is admirable; there is an absence of all intemperance among them; their general intelligence and personal courage are beyond all praise: in fact, there is a material out of which any European Power could construct a military force equal, if not superior, to any Turkey could produce.

THE Board of Trade returns for August confirm, says the *Times*, what we have said from time to time of late as to the real improvement of trade which is going on at the present moment, notwithstanding all the talk we hear of depression. The general figures for the month are—Imports, £32,691,000, an increase of £1,672,000, and about 5 per cent., as compared with the corresponding month of last year; and exports of British and Irish produce, £21,180,000, an increase of £2,066,000, and nearly 11 per cent., as compared with the corresponding month of last year. Of course, it would be unsafe to draw any strong conclusion from the figures of a particular month, especially as regards imports, which are always irregular. We notice, however, that the decrease in imports for the current year to date, as compared with last, now amounts to between 4 per cent. and 5 per cent. only, the total being £263,656,000 as compared with £275,632,000 for the corresponding eight months of last year, and that the increase in exports for the eight months amounts to 2½ per cent., the total being £150,919,000, as compared with £147,019,000. The decrease in imports in the eight months would probably have been less, and the increase in exports greater, but for the fall in price as compared with last year; but although this fall in price is still noticeable for last month in many articles of trade, there are some articles, especially cotton manufactures, where there appears to have been a change, the cotton manufactures exported having evidently improved in price as compared with August last year. In entries and clearances of shipping, both coasting and in the foreign trade, there is also an increase for the month.

ADDITIONAL PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Ancona, Captain E. G. Stead, sailed yesterday for Southampton with the European mails and the following additional passengers:—

For Southampton.—Mr. J. W. Wrightson, Mr. D. Maguire, Mr. E. Brookling, and Surgeon Hunt.

For Venice.—Col. H. A. Little.

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL.—The facility with which this Oil is digested is one of its peculiar characteristics. Dr. Edgar Sheppard, Professor of Psychological Medicine, King's College, writes: "Dr. Sheppard has made extensive use of Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil, and has great pleasure in testifying to its superiority over every other preparation to be met with in this country. It has the rare excellence of being well borne and assimilated by stomachs which reject the ordinary Oils." Sold only in capsuled Imperial Half-Pints, Pints, and Quarts, by all chemists, druggists, and storekeepers. Sole consignees, Ansar, Harford and Co., 77, Strand, London.

THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE BARODA STATE.

WE have received the report of the administration of the Baroda State for 1879-80. The report is an exhaustive one, and contains much that is instructive and interesting. The relations between Baroda and the British officers in political or civil charge of neighbouring territories are generally speaking good, and there is no particular cause of friction in any direction. The Agent to the Governor-General states that he has the satisfaction of feeling that he has to do with a highly competent body of gentlemen who, under the guidance of the Minister, devote themselves heartily and spontaneously to the good of the people and the State. The Sirdars of the State are said to show a desire to free themselves from debt, and to act harmoniously with the Government. With regard to the administration of civil justice, the only conclusion to be drawn from a perusal of the statistics is that it is good and is advancing, but that there is still room for improvement in certain particulars. With respect to criminal justice, it appears that there were 38 cases of murder to 36 in the preceding year, 15 of culpable homicide to 16, and 59 of grievous hurt to 91. The total number of cases of all kinds of offences was 7,065 against 9,701 in the previous year. There were 23 cases of dacoity against 31 in the previous year. On the whole, the Resident states the administration of criminal justice is at a fair standard. We observe that the strength of the regular military force is 3,506 effectives of all arms, the irregular force standing at 4,441 horse and 1,923 foot, the cost of the former force being Rs. 7,76,980 and of the latter Rs. 23,80,543. The force is kept in good discipline by General Devine and the officers under him.

The sum of Rs. 9,99,000 was spent on public works during the year, and many new works were brought forward. It speaks well for the Government of the State that over forty lakhs has been laid out on public works and railways during the past five years by the present Administration. The work of the new palace has not progressed as rapidly as might have been expected, owing to the difficulty of getting in stone during the monsoon, and to delay in arrangements for giving out contracts for the superstructure. The Resident reports that the late Major Mant, R.E., gave constant attention to the work, which promises to be of a most satisfactory character. The new High School or College building has made good progress; and Mr. Hill, the State engineer, is said by the Political Agent to merit the acknowledgments which Sir Madhava Row has given him for the good quality of the work. The Gaekwar's State Railway between Baroda and Dabhoi, a distance of eighteen miles, was opened during the year, making a total length of open line of fifty-eight miles. The line joins the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway at Miagam and proceeds to Dabhoi, whence there are three lines, viz., to Bahadurpoor, Chandod, and Baroda. The total capital expenditure on the fifty-eight miles up to the end of June, 1880, as shown in the accounts of the Railway Department of the Government of Bombay, is Rs. 12,82,376, or about Rs. 22,000 per mile, including rolling stock, buildings, &c. The net profit on the lines during 1879 was Rs. 31,608, representing a return of 4·21 per cent. on the capital outlay incurred up to the end of that year. The number of passengers carried in 1879 was 120,246, and the number of tons of goods 23,054. The lines have been most excellently constructed, worked, and managed by the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company, and, with the help of the officers of that company, other lines are being examined in the Baroda State, and in due time the Government of India will be asked to sanction the construction of such as may be approved of by the Baroda Administration.

Some very interesting particulars are given with reference to the education of His Highness the Gaekwar. The Political Agent makes the following observations upon this subject:—"A short and good report has been presented by Mr. W. W. Loch, of the Bombay Civil Service, who was acting as tutor and governor to His Highness for the three last months of the year in place of Mr. Elliot, who had proceeded to Europe on leave. Nothing could have been more satisfactory than the personal character and conduct of the young Gaekwar up to the present time. He has been as industrious as ever during the year under report, and he has made considerable advance in his studies. He knows and speaks English fairly; his English handwriting is not good, but will improve. He knows Marathi well; but it is of the utmost consequence that he should be a good Gujerati scholar, for that is the language of the people who are the subjects of the State. Marathi is a foreign language, and is only used by those persons who are connected with the court, whether relatives or dependents, who have come from the Deccan. Obviously Gujerati should be the language of all the public officers of the State, because it is the only language that is understood by the mass of the people who have business with them. This object has been to a considerable extent attained during the existence of the present Administration, but its complete attainment must be the work of His Highness when he comes to power. Accordingly additional and special efforts are being made to get on His Highness in Gujerati. Urdu is also an important language for him to know. He has made some progress in it, but he is not yet near the end of the study and practice necessary to enable him to converse with an educated gentleman from Hindustan. He has no head for figures, and arithmetic is a weak point which must, under the pressure of time, be allowed to drift. His Highness is blessed with a strong and healthy body, which is kept in constant exercise by wrestling and riding. He is thoughtful, good-tempered, and determined. My thanks are due to Mr. Elliot, who has been unremitting in his duties, and to Mr. Loch, who efficiently acted for Mr. Elliot. I regret that for one reason or another the Gaekwar has not been taken out shooting as often as could have been wished. His Highness will complete his eighteenth year on the 20th March, 1881." With regard to educ[illegible] generally in the State, it appears tha[illegible] amount spent, exclusive of building[illegible]s. 1,37,595 against Rs. 1,15,869 in the pre[illegible]ear. This increase is due to the opening of 40 new vernacular schools and the appointment of a Vice Principal to the High School at Baroda, Mr. H. Littledale, B. A. There are 144 vernacular schools in the State with 13,111 pupils.

In land revenue we see that there was an increase of Rs. 3,59,296 over the net demand for the previous year, this increase being due to the good season, extended cultivation, and the reversion of certain alienated lands. As to the serious question of the old outstanding balances, it appears that a good deal has been done towards getting rid of them. At the close of 1873-74, the old balances amounted to 58 lakhs, and of those balances there remained at the end of 1879-80 about 36 lakhs, the difference having been written off or collected, or adjusted or transferred from revenue to other heads of accounts. About 14½ lakhs of balances accrued between 1873-74 to the end of 1878-79, making a total of 60 lakhs of outstandings. It is considered that a considerable proportion of these balances will be found to be nominal or irrecoverable, although a portion which has arisen from the three bad years preceding will be recoverable hereafter. During the present year the financial statement shows the total realizations from land revenue to have been Rs. 1,01,01,413, or Rs. 9,66,446 in excess of the amount collected of the current year's demand, and presumably this sum is on account of outstanding balances; and yet no hardship seems to have been caused to the ryots by the payment of the old balances. With regard to opium, of which it will be remembered, the Baroda Government holds a monopoly similar to that of the British Government in Bengal, the figures in the financial statement show a profit of only Rs. 44,424 for the year. This small profit is said to be partly owing to there having been no export of opium for China.

The report notices a criticism by Sir G. Birdwood on the absence from former reports of notice of handicraft manufactures. It is stated that Baroda was lately visited by Mr. C. Purdon Clarke, a delegate from the South Kensington Museum, in company with Mr. Griffiths of the Bombay School of Art, and that these gentlemen found only two articles of interest in the Baroda city, namely, stamped cotton cloth and carved woodwork used in decorating houses.

In bringing to a conclusion his report on the administration of the State, the Agent to the Governor-General says:—"The existing Baroda Administration had been at work for over five years up to the close of the year under report. Security of life and property has been established; a good judicial organization has been formed; the finances have become eminently prosperous; public works have been extensively undertaken; a large medical and educational machinery has been provided; the people are contented and happy; discontent is limited to the favourites of the *régime* of the ex-Gaekwar, and is not outwardly exhibited; and the relations of the State with neighbouring States have been reformed, with the result of peace and quiet in lieu of incessant bickerings that used to prevail. The labours of the Administration presided over by Sir Madhava Row have been eminently productive of benefit. And by great good fortune the young Gaekwar has developed a thoroughly healthy moral nature, and has proved that he possesses mental qualities which, if not brilliant, are solid and adequate to the position he will soon have to assume. On the other hand, there is a great deal still to do in completing the efficiency of the administrative machine. Hitherto the springs of action have been overweighted with the pressure of matters of great importance and difficulty, and there has been a want of elasticity, which has resulted in delay in the disposal of business. Much as I have regretted the delay in the disposal of business with which I am directly concerned, it must be acknowledged that every measure, every case with which the Minister and the heads of departments have had to deal has been exhaustively and thoroughly considered before a conclusion was reached, and the consequence is that what has been done is well done, and has not to be undone."

DR. KAVANAGH AND THE EX-GAEKWAR OF BARODA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Referring to a para. in the *Times of India* of the 27th September, on the subject of my telegram stating that I had compelled the Government to re-open the case of the ex-Gaekwar of Baroda, I beg to request the favour of your giving publicity to the following facts:—1st, that by letter of the 30th April, 1881, the Government of India in the Foreign Department had closed the case against the ex-Gaekwar, and declined further to discuss it; 2nd, that I entered on it again, and demanded a reply to my case; and 3rd, that by letter of the 5th August, 1881, Government have given that reply, which they doubtless intended to be final (as is hinted by their semi-inspired organ), but which in reality grants what I contended for. It says that the ex-Gaekwar has not yet asked for a change of residence; and this, taken in connection with my letter, is tantamount to admitting that such a demand on his part, when made, must be complied with, in accordance with the proclamation of the 19th April, 1875. Other points raised by me are similarly admitted. The entire correspondence will soon be published.—I am, &c.,

M. D. KAVANAGH, LL.D.,
Barrister-at-Law,
Counsel to the ex-Gaekwar.

Ahmedabad, Sept. 28.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Corporation Meeting, 3 p.m.

Band, H. M.'s Marine Battalion, Apollo Bunder, this evening (weather permitting).

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessel arrived on the 28th instant:—Punjab (s), from Bussorah. Yesterday:—Chinsura (s), from Calcutta.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—Ancona (s), to London; Gunga (s), Brisbane; Kerbela (s), Coast and Calcutta.

MUSIC AT THE APOLLO BUNDER.—The following is the programme of music to be played by the band of H. M's. Marine Battalion at the Apollo Bunder this evening (weather permitting).

March ....Solemeclie ....Gassner.
Overture ......Charles VI. ....Helevy.
Valse ....Happy Thoughts ....Prout.
Selection ......I Lombardi ....Verdi.
Valse ....La Robe de Velours ......Henri.
Galop..........The Queen's Road ....
GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s. s. Royal Welsh entered, and the s. s. Roumania and the Hathersage left, the dock yesterday.

FAIR.—The annual Mahaluxmee Temple fair will be held this evening, and will continue for two successive days.

RAINFALL AT PALI.—The return registered by the B. B. and C. I. Railway authorities at Pali shows the rainfall to have been 40 inches and 77 cents up o the 27th inst.

THE MADRAS FAIR.—We have been requested to draw attention to the fact that the Madras Fair will be held in the People's Park, from Wednesday, the 28th, to Saturday, the 31st December next.

HARBOUR ACCIDENT.—Katoo Abdoolla, a tindal of a prow, while discharging cargo at Carnac Bunder was accidentally knocked into the prow by a sling, and sustained a fracture of his lower jaw, left leg, and two of his ribs.

THE VEHAR LAKE.—The height of water in the Vehar Lake for the week ending Saturday, 24th September, was 54 feet and 93 tenths; in the corresponding week of last year it was 57 feet and 6 tenths. The rainfall up to date was 54 inches 86 cents; in the corresponding week of last year it was 70 inches and 53 cents.

STATEMENT OF SILVER BALANCE IN THE MINT.—The value of silver in the Mint on the morning of the 12th September was Rs. 18,34,704. In addition silver received during the week, Rs. 6,66,295. There is, in addition, silver bullion valued at Rs. 28,625, belonging to private individuals deposited in the Mint vaults, and awaiting assay.

THEFT.—Mahomed Hoosein Mahomed Moorad, a noted character, and Bhana Doodha, a hawker, were yesterday convicted by Mr. P. Ryan,—prisoner No. 1 of stealing a pair of silver wrist-ornaments, valued at Rs. 8, the property of Shaik Chundao Rahimshaw, and prisoner No. 2 of receiving the property, knowing it to have been stolen. Prisoner No. 1, being an old offender, was sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment, and prisoner No. 2 was fined Rs. 10, or in default to undergo fourteen days' rigorous imprisonment.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS IN BOMBAY.—The total number of deaths registered during the week ending Tuesday, 27th September, was 468, being 50 more than in the previous week, 52 more than the week ending 28th September, 1880, and 34 less than the mean of the corresponding period in the preceding five years. During the week 340 births were reported in the different districts of the city. The rate of mortality per 1,000 of the population per annum was 29·12. There were 92 deaths from remittent fever, being 21 more than the previous week, and 7 less than in the same period last year. The deaths from diseases of the respiratory system, diarrhœa, and dysentery were last week 86, 26, and 13 respectively, as compared with 55, 16, and 22 last year. There were 13 deaths from cholera last week, as compared with 16 in the week previous. The percentages by sections and total mortality are calculated according to the last census.

A JUVENILE PICK-POCKET AND HIS ACCOMPLICE.—Ally Wullud Ismail, a Mahomedan lad aged fifteen years, and Dadoo Ismail, a noted character, were yesterday convicted by Mr. P. Ryan of stealing three half-sovereigns and five currency notes, of the aggregate value of Rs. 70, from the pocket of Abas Ali, a dealer in horses. Prisoner No. 1 stated that a short time ago he was decoyed with two other lads from the Sassoon Reformatory by prisoner No. 2, at whose instigation he committed the theft, and handed the property over to him. Prisoner No. 1 was ordered to be sent back to the Sassoon Reformatory, and prisoner No. 2 was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment. Dadoo Ismail, prisoner No. 2 in the above case, was further convicted upon a second charge of criminal breach of trust in respect of an embroidered waistcoat, valued at Rs. 10, the property of Shah Mahomed, and was sentenced to a further term of six months' rigorous imprisonment, to take effect on the expiration of the first sentence.

A SICK WOMAN REFUSED ADMISSION TO HOSPITAL.

A coroner's inquest was held yesterday at the Morgue, Camateepoora, on view of the body of Gunga, woman. Deceased was a *biddee* seller, aged fifty years, and resided on the verandah of the house of Govind Luxmon, a muccadum in the employ of the Municipality, Health Department, at Parell-road, opposite the Victoria Gardens. Deceased, it appears, had been suffering from ague and fever for some days, and becoming worse on Wednesday night, at her request she was conveyed by one Govind and another man in a *reklah* to the J. J. Hospital, where they were told by a man and a woman named Miriambee, a nurse of No. 3 ward of that hospital, that she could not be admitted into hospital at that hour of the night, as it was the order of the *sahib*, and to come in the morning at 7 o'clock; consequently she was taken back. Shortly afterwards on the same night a second attempt was made by the deceased, with the aid of a policeman, to gain admission into hospital, but the unfortunate woman died on the way. The verdict was that the death of the deceased was caused by fever, from which she was suffering when she was taken to the J. J. Hospital, where she was refused admission. The jury were of opinion that if the deceased had been admitted into hospital, and treated there, her death might have been prevented.

THE MONSOON.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Colaba. In.	Colaba. cts.	Fort. In.	Fort. cts.	Esplanade. In.	Esplanade. cts.	Byculla. In.	Byculla. cts.
Previously regtd.	68	73	76	44	69	21	74	96
Sept. 28 Wednesday.	0	0	..		..		..	
29 Thursday ..	..		0	0	0	5	0	4
Total	68	73	76	44	69	26	75	0
Sept. 29, 1880..	66	76	72	41	64	83	69	54

NOTE.—The returns from the Fort, Esplanade and Byculla are made up to 6 p.m. each day. The return from Colaba is up to midnight.

THE WEATHER ALONG THE COAST.

DAILY TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

(29th September, 1881.)

THE following information regarding the state of the weather at different ports round the coast from Kurrachee to Madras is compiled from the latest returns received by telegram at the Meteorological Office:—

STATIONS.	Barometer. At 10 a.m. reduced to 32° F. and Sea-level.	Reading at 10 a.m. Ther. in shade.	Wind. Direction and force.	Wind. Mean velocity.	Rain.
	Ins.	Dgs		Mls. p. hr.	Ins.
Kurrachee	29·805	81·5	S W	13	0·00
Surat	·896	81·8	[illegible]	..	0·00
Bombay	·898	82·1	N N W	9	0·05
Ratnagiri	·888	81·3	W mdt.	..	0·00
Karwar	·910	80·1	N W fresh	..	0·00
Mangalore	·937	77·0	W N W	2	0·10
Calicut	·937	79·6	S W	1	0·50
Cochin	·952	79·5	E N E	1	0·30
Masulipatam	·882	79·0	N N E	..	1·41
Madras	·883	85·0	W	4	0·00
Negapatam	·881	87·0	S W	5	0·00

SMALL CAUSES COURT.—SEPTEMBER 29.

(Before Mr. HART, First Judge.)

ACTION ON A BALANCE OF ACCOUNT.

MESSRS. J. C. MADON AND CO. *vs.* HAJEE VULLEE HAJEE KHIMASSA.

MR. HORMUSJEE, pleader, appeared for the plaintiffs, J. C. Madon and Co., chemists; and Mr. Brown, of Messrs. Hore, Conroy, and Brown, appeared for the defendant, Hajee Vullee Hajee Khimassa. The plaintiff sued to recover Rs. 1,000, being the amount due on a balance of account from the defendant for certain overdue acceptances, after giving him credit for the proceeds of the goods against which the bills were drawn.

Mr. Brown contended that the court had no jurisdiction to entertain the suit, as the defendant never expressly or impliedly authorized the sale of the goods, and he denied having made certain payments with which he was credited in the plaintiff's account. In support of this defence he cited two cases in the Bengal High Court Reports.

Mr. Hormusjee was of opinion that the defendant had ample notice of the sale, and that it was a part of the very nature of the transaction that in default of payment after notice to the defendant, the goods should be sold and the proceeds appropriated towards the reduction of the debt.

His Honour overruled the plea of want of jurisdiction, and held that the defendant had ample notice of the sale; and therefore gave a decree in favour of the plaintiffs for the full amount, with costs.

HIGH COURT.—SEPTEMBER 29.

(Before the Hon'ble Sir CHARLES SARGENT.)

THE AFFAIRS OF THE NEW DHURUMSEY MILLS.

NUSSERWANJEE MERWANJEE PANDAY AND OTHERS *vs.* JOHN GORDON AND OTHERS.

THE rule obtained by Mr. Inverarity on the 11th August, restraining the defendants from employing Messrs. Hearn, Cleveland, and Little as solicitors of the New Dhurumsey Poonjabhoy Spinning and Weaving Company, came on for further argument to-day.

Mr. Inverarity, instructed by Messrs. Crawford and Boevey, appeared for the plaintiffs; the Advocate-General and Mr. Lang, instructed by Messrs. Hearn, Cleveland, and Little, appeared for the first three defendants, Mr. John Gordon, Mr. J. R. Duxbury, and Mr. Joomabhoy Lalljee; and Mr. Jardine, instructed by Messrs. Craigie, Lynch, and Owen, represented the New Dhurumsey Poonjabhoy Spinning and Weaving Company.

Mr. Lang, following the Advocate-General against the rule, cited several English authorities, and urged that the present suit was misconceived, and that the rule ought to be discharged.

Mr. Inverarity, speaking in support of the rule, referred at some length to the suit tried before Mr. Justice West, remarking that the agents had been wrongly described as the "rack and ruin" of the company. The learned counsel referred to the pamphlet put in in that case, asking his Lordship to look at certain parts, if his Lordship attached any importance to the circumstances in question. Both Cassumbhoy Dhurumsey and Nusserwanjee Ardasir Wadia had been sources of obstruction to the progress of the mills; and they having been removed from the way, the improvement of the mills was now steady and sure. The Advocate-General had imported certain matters referred to in the suit before Mr. Justice West; and Mr. Inverarity went at some length into a history of the disputes, to dispose of the allegations made against his clients. Coming to the present question before the court, the learned counsel argued that the directors of the company had no power whatever to pass the resolution of the 8th August, 1881. Mr. Inverarity cited some English authorities to show that the directors of a company are not the general managers of it, that they are only special agents, and that the powers of the directors in this case were very limited under the articles of association of the company. The directors here had not full powers of management, and those powers were limited by the articles of association. Mr. Gordon knew very well in February last, when counsel's opinion was taken upon the point, that the directors had not the power, which they now arrogated to themselves, to appoint the company's solicitors. The object of his argument, the learned counsel said, was first to show that the directors had not full powers of management; and having shown that, to go further and argue that the plaintiffs had a right to complain of the directors having exceeded their powers. The passing of the resolution of the 8th August, 1881, in the face of the opinion given by the Advocate-General, shewed that Messrs. Gordon and Co. were determined to get rid of the present agents, and that their appointment of new solicitors was but a preliminary step in that direction. Mr. Inverarity argued that the directors had no power to appoint the company's solicitors, and that the power of appointing such solicitors was vested solely in the agents. The passing of the resolution of the 8th August might be viewed as a breach of the contract between the company and three of the directors, and between the company and two of the shareholders. The learned counsel submitted that there was no misjoinder of parties here, and that the suit should not be defeated. In the case of the steamer Zante running down a buggalow in Kurrachee harbour, his Lordship allowed the owners of several parcels of goods to join in the same action. Here there could be no inconvenience in allowing two matters to be argued in the same case, instead of in two different suits. The learned counsel submitted that the plaintiffs were entitled to join two causes of action in the same suit. It was known to the defendants long ago that two of the plaintiffs are shareholders, and there could be no injury to the defendants, who had not yet filed their written statement, to allow an amendment of the plaint by combining the two causes of action. There was no good reason here for not allowing an amendment of the plaint. His learned friend could not be taken by surprise, for he came prepared to meet the case as he (Mr. Inverarity) put it; or else why should he have taken two days in addressing the court? Mr. Inverarity cited a great number of English authorities, according to which, he argued, there could be no misjoinder if the plaintiffs were allowed to combine the two causes of action in this suit, that is, by making Dorabjee and Nusserwanjee plaintiffs as shareholders apart from their being members of the firm of agents. No one could look at the plaint in this case without seeing that the plaintiffs sued in respect of the breach of contract, and in respect of the breach of the articles of association. If they made a *bonâ fide* mistake in joining the two causes of action, they could be allowed, under section 27 of the Act, to amend the plaint. The court then adjourned.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice WEST.)

A WRIT OF HABEAS CORPUS.

IN THE MATTER OF RAGHONATH AMEERCHAND, A MINOR.

THE rule *nisi* granted by his Lordship on the 3rd instant, calling upon one Heeralal Kunumull, brother of the minor, to show cause why he should not hand over the minor to the applicant, Ramchandrabai, came on for argument to-day.

Mr. Budroodeen, instructed by Mr. Shamrao, solicitor, appeared for the applicant; and Mr. Telang, instructed by Messrs. Tobin and Roughton, appeared to show cause against the rule, on behalf of Heeralal Kunumull.

Mr. Telang said that the boy, Raghonath Ameerchand, a minor, seven years of age, at present residing with his natural brother Heeralal Kunumull, was sought to be recovered by his adoptive mother Ramchandrabai.

The judge.—Was the boy adopted by Ramchandrabai in her husband's lifetime?

Mr. Telang replied that she completed the adoption after her husband's death. The learned counsel then proceeded to read the affidavit of Ramchandrabai, which showed that the boy was the son of the applicant's maternal uncle-in-law, and was adopted by her when he was three years of age. He was living with her up till about a year ago, when Heeralal one day went to her house and requested her to let him have the boy for two or three days. She consented. After the lapse of about a fortnight, the boy being not forthcoming, she went to Heeralal's house and asked the boy of him, but he, without any ceremony, showed her out. The affidavit of Heeralal was to the effect that the boy was adopted by Ramchandrabai, but that at the same time a contract was made to the effect that Heralal should have the power to supervise the education and training of the boy.

Mr. Budroodeen said that the document was neither signed nor purported to be signed.

Mr. Telang argued that the applicant's consent was obtained to the document, by which she engaged to consult Heeralal, from time to time with regard to the way in which the boy was to be brought up. So long as Heeralal lived with the applicant he had opportunities to exercise the necessary supervision; but now that the woman lived separate, it was in the interests of the boy that his natural brother should take charge of him. The adoptive mother had broken the terms of the contract she had entered into, and the boy himself had often complained to Heeralal that he was ill-treated by her.

The judge remarked that from Mr. Telang's arguments it appeared to him very much as if the lady was anxious to have the child only to treat him in a barbarous manner. It would be an extraordinary application, indeed, if she wanted the boy for the purpose of torturing him.

Mr. Budroodeen.—The affidavit says that "the boy's life would be in danger" if he were returned to the applicant.

The judge.—It is only a rhetorical exaggeration. If that were the case, it would be killing with kindness. (Laughter.)

Mr. Telang.—She punishes the boy very hard for trivial faults. We don't say that she is malignantly severe towards him, but she might in a moment of passion use him ill, for which she might afterwards be sorry.

The judge said the question was, could a parent's rights be materially interfered with? A contract might bind property, but it could not affect the personal status of parties in relation to one another. Had Mr. Telang any precedent to show that an adoptive mother might part with her mother's rights by a contract?

Mr. Telang said that he could not find any exact precedent in support of his contention, and that if the case rested merely upon law he should be out of court. But there was the contract, by which the applicant was bound to act in a certain way.

The judge remarked that the relations of parents and children could not be affected by contract, the parent being left to his affection and natural instincts for the performance of his duties to the child. It was in the interests of the State that the law did not allow people to regulate the relations of the members of a family by different sorts of funny arrangements. The rule was made absolute, with costs.

Mr. Budroodeen asked that the boy should be handed over to his client.

The judge.—Let it be done without ceremony; sometimes they get up a "scene."

The boy was ultimately handed over to the applicant without any "scene."

ADVICE TO MOTHERS!—Are you broken of your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste, it produces natural quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes bright as a button. It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the [illegible] and is the best known remedy for dysentery and [illegible] whether arising from teething or other ca[illegible] Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medi[illegible] everywhere at 1s. 1½d. per bottle. Whol[illegible] Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, [illegible] Road, London.

GIVING FALSE INFORMATION TO A PUBLIC OFFICER.

IN the case of Janardhan Raghoonath *vs.* Framjee Merwanjee, Mr. Jayaker, acting Third Presidency Magistrate, delivered judgment on Monday last.

The complainant and the accused are clerks in the office of Sir Charles Forbes and Co., and were joint owners, with another, of a gymnasium at Dhobitalao. The complainant charged the accused, under section 182 of the Indian Penal Code, with giving false information to a public officer, with intent to cause such officer to use his lawful authority to the injury or annoyance of the complainant. The complainant alleged that the accused, on the 28th July last, falsely charged him before Mr. Whitten, inspector of police, with the theft of certain articles belonging to the gymnasium, and that the accused did so maliciously with a view to have him arrested and disgraced, to satisfy a private grudge which the accused entertained against him on account of certain disputes relating to the treasurership of the gymnasium. The accused, in his defence, contended that he did not give any false information to Mr. Whitten, but that, being informed that the complainant had clandestinely removed, without his knowledge, most of the apparatus of the gymnasium on the 28th of July last, he went to Mr. Whitten and informed him that the complainant, his partner, had thus removed the articles, consisting partly of partnership property and partly of a few things which had been lent to him by a friend, and that thereupon Mr. Whitten, considering that the complainant was guilty of theft, had him arrested, and his house searched, where the property was found in the complainant's possession. The complainant alleged that he had, on the 25th of July, given notice to the accused that he was going to remove the articles—a fact which he attempted to prove by the evidence of Bomanjee Sorabjee Shroff, a clerk of Messrs. Hearn, Cleveland, and Little, and Ruttonjee Merwanjee, clerk in the Accountant-General's office, and that he had no dishonest intention in removing the goods. The accused, however, denied having ever received that notice, but admitted receiving a letter from the complainant's solicitors, Messrs. Shapurjee and Thakurdas, dated 28th July, which did not contain any reference to the complainant's intention to remove the articles, and which was not served on him until after the complainant had been arrested and brought before Mr. Whitten. The case was originally partly heard before Mr. Webb, when Mr. Dhairyavan, barrister-at-law, appeared for the complainant; and Mr. Dinshaw, of Messrs. Jefferson, Bhaishanker, and Dinshaw, appeared for the defence. In cross-examination by Mr. Dinshaw, Mr. Whitten addmitted that the accused informed him that the complainant was his partner, and that he had, without giving him any notice, and without his consent, removed some partnership property and some private property which had been lent to him by a friend; that he considered it was a case of theft, and asked the accused to fill up a charge sheet with the names of the persons present at the removal of the articles, and a list of articles, and he then filled in the section of the Penal Code which he thought applicable to the case.

At the second hearing, after Mr. Webb's departure for Europe, when the case was again heard before Mr. Jayaker, Mr. Branson appeared for the complainant, and Mr. Lang, instructed by Messrs. Jefferson, Bhaishanker, and Dinshaw, appeared for the complainant. The latter admitted having written a letter to a pupil of the gymnasuim, which Mr. Lang characterised as an obscene communication, and which, it was contended by the accused, was the cause of quarrel between him and the complainant.

His Worship, in delivering judgment on Monday, held that none of the elements necessary to support a conviction under section 182 or 211 of the Penal Code was made out against the accused, except that he gave information to Mr. Whitten, that the information he gave was true, and that there being no doubt that the articles had been removed without the consent of the accused and in his absence, he did what any other person in his position would have done in giving information to Mr. Whitten, without concealing the fact of the partnership from him, and that his Worship failed to find that the accused had acted *malâ fide* in the matter. With reference to the notice of 25th July, His Worship said he found it difficult to believe that it was served on the accused. No mention of it was made in Messrs. Shapurjee and Thakurdas's letter, and the fact of a witness having been called at the very first hearing of the case to prove service of the notice created a suspicion that the prosecution had anticipated the denial of the notice by the defence; and that these facts and the fact of a witness summons to Ruttonjee Cowasjee having been obtained on the last day of the hearing, on which the prosecution was closed, gave a very suspicious appearance to the allegation of the notice having been served on the accused. His Worship further held that, even if such notice had been given, it could not justify a person removing property clandestinely, as was the case in the present instance, and that the complainant having done so, the accused, in a straightforward manner, went to Mr. Whitten and gave him information. As to the letter written by complainant to the pupil of the gymnasium, his Worship said it might be such a letter as the complainant ought not to have written, but that it had not much bearing on the case. Under these circumstances the accused was discharged.

Mr. Dinshaw then applied for compensation to the accused, but his Worship said that the latter might rest satisfied with the result of the case.

On Mr. Dinshaw's application the document purporting to be copy of the notice alleged to have been served upon the accused was directed to be detained in court for some time, in the event of proceedings being taken against the witnesses who swore to its service.

BOMBAY SEASON REPORTS.

THE following season reports for the week ending 21st instant are published for general information:—

Karachi.—Rain 83 cents in Karachi on 15th, total from 1st January to date Tatta 13·77, Jerruck 11·35, Sakro 14·36 and Ghorabari 13·78. Fever increasing, prevalent in eight talukas. Rats doing some damage in five talukas of Jerruck and Shahbandar divisions. Crops in Mirpur Batoro damaged by blight. Wheat, red rice and bajri in Karachi 20, 36 and 36; Sehwan 24, 38 and 44; Tatta 23, 44 and 48: and Mirpur Batoro 19, 54 and 56 pounds respectively per rupee.

Shikarpur.—River 4 inches lower than on same date last year. Kharif crops looking well; rabi-preparations being made. Small-pox in three talukas; fever all over the district. Slight rain on the 14th in Kakar and Tigar talukas. In Shikarpur wheat, jowari and rice 21½, 36 and 21; Sukkur 24, 38 and 16; and Larkhana 24, 40 and 16 pounds respectively.

Hyderabad.—Heavy rain of 14th slightly damaged crops in seven talukas, and rats reported in taluka Guni. Small-pox in one, cattle-disease in three and fever in nine talukas. Rain in ten talukas; average fall 2·36. Locusts appeared in Kandiaro, but no damage reported. Wheat 22, bajri 49, jowari 43, rice red 32, and rice white 18 pounds per rupee. River 14-1 on 20th against 14-3 on same date last year.

Upper Sind Frontier.—Kharif crops in ear and flourishing. Fever and small-pox in Kashmor taluka only. Wheat 24, rice 19, and jowari 42 pounds per rupee.

Ahmedabad.—Bajri in ear; young plants thriving. Fever to some extent; cattle-disease still in Parantij; cholera 14 cases, 7 deaths. Rain 5·81, total 33·62. Wheat 27 and bajri 35.

Panch Mahals.—Rain 1 inch 37 cents. Public health good. Cattle-disease prevalent in some talukas. Average prices wheat 28, bajri 46 and makai 71 pounds.

Kaira.—Slight showers at intervals beneficial to crops. Nine cholera cases at Mehmadabad, five fatal; five at Kaira, three fatal. Rice 29, wheat 32 and bajri 34 pounds.

Broach.—Rain 1 inch 14 cents, total 43·19. Wheat 29, tur dal 27, bajri 36, jowari 38 and rice 18 pounds per rupee. Crops good.

Surat.—Rain 82 cents, total 30·18. Crops promising. One death from cholera in Chikli. Jowari 45 and nagli 48 pounds.

Khandesh.—Slight and partial rain, more wanted for crops which are suffering in some places. Cholera decreasing. Bajri 54 pounds.

Nasik.—No rain in Baglan or Malegaon; crops suffering. Heavy rain in Peint and Igatpuri; few showers elsewhere, and more urgently wanted. Cholera decreasing. Wheat 28½, bajri 41½, and jowari 56.

Colaba (Bombay).—Rain 56 cents, total 67·71, being 1·82 above average. Average abnormal temperature 1° warm. Vapour in air slightly in excess of normal. Abnormal wind southerly strong on 15th and 19th.

Thana.—Rain 2·85, total 84·08. Crops good. Price second sort rice 25. Cholera in Bhiwndi, Salsette, and Karget talukas; reported cases 17, deaths 8.

Kolaba.—(Report for week ending 19th instant).—Rain at Alibag 1·43, total 69·73. Fever continues in Pen and Roha talukas; small-pox in Roha taluka; cholera and cattle-disease in Roha and Mahad talukas. Crops in thriving condition throughout the Collectorate. Rice second sort 28 pounds 3 tolas and tur dal second sort 22 pounds 21 tolas per rupee.

Ratnagiri.—Rain 1·64, total 72·41. Early crops being harvested. Late crops in a thriving condition. Slight fever in Vengurla, Malvan and Devgad; cattle-disease in five talukas. Prices unchanged.

Poona.—Average prices bajri 45 and jowari 65 pounds; in Poona bajri 39 and jowari 57 pounds. Rain maximum in Junnar 85, minimum in Indapur 4 cents. Crops generally doing well, but more rain wanted. Few cholera deaths throughout district.

Ahmednagar.—Rain maximum in Jamkhed 2·79, minimum in Nagar 7 cents, none elsewhere. Kharif crops fail in Karjat, Jamkhed, Akola and part of Sangamner, benefited by rain in six talukas, withering in Kopargaon and part of Sangamner; kharif in Kopargaon eradicated for most part and land prepared for rabi, sowing of jowari in progress except in Kopargaon, Sangamner and Akola, more rain wanted, but urgently in Kopargaon. Cholera in taluka Nagar 8 cases, 3 deaths, in district 3[illegible] cases, 171 deaths. Jowari maximum 120 pound[illegible] Jamkhed, minimum 63 in Sangamner; ba[illegible] Jamkhed 78, in Kopargaon 48.

Sholapur.—Cholera disappearing. Rabi [illegible] commenced throughout district. Jowa[illegible] 1 tola and bajri 67 pounds 36 tolas.

Satara.—Rain 12 cents, total 25·58 [illegible] an inch in Khanapur and Man[illegible] more urgently required in Kar[illegible] gaon. Crops still good, but [illegible] want of rain. Ten cholera [illegible] Bajri 50-1 and jowari 54-1[illegible]

Kaladgi.—Rain gen[illegible] maximum in indi 4·60 [illegible] Rabi and cotton so[illegible] in southern talu[illegible] bajri 72 pounds[illegible]

Belgaum.—[illegible] Bidi 49 and A[illegible] Crops with[illegible] are withe[illegible] water. [illegible] 60 pou[illegible] Ath[illegible] 1[illegible] N[illegible]

cholera; general health fair. Crops excellent. Bajri 38 and jowari 51 pounds.

Wadhwan.—Fever in six talukas; cholera in Limbdi 14 cases, 4 fatal. Agricultural operations progressing. Average rainfall in Jhalavad Prant 19 inch 77 cents. Bajri 38 and jowari 49.

Baroda.—Timely fall of rain during week 92 cents, total 52·38. Crops thriving. Two deaths from cholera in Baroda City, five in Kadi and one at Kalol; fever here and there, but not to a great extent. Bajri 32 and rice common 20¾ pounds per rupee.

General Remarks.—Rain urgently wanted in parts of Nasik, Ahmednagar, and Southern Maratha Country; it is also wanted in Khandesh, Poona and Satara. Cholera much diminished everywhere; fever and cattle-disease continue in parts. Prices rising in Southern Maratha Country generally, steady elsewhere.

BENGAL.

THE INDIGO CROP.—Both Messrs. Moran and Co. and Messrs. Thomas and Co. estimate the indigo crop for the season at 124,500 maunds as compared with 136,200 maunds last year. The estimate for this year is made up as follows:—Lower Bengal, 16,200 maunds; Monghir, 3,300; Tirhut, 27,000 maunds; Champaran, 14,500 maunds; and Chaprah, 12,500 maunds; or a total for Behar of 57,300 maunds; Benares, 12,000 maunds, and the Doab 40,000 maunds.

THE DEATH OF PRESIDENT GARFIELD.—We were glad yesterday (September 26th) to see so many of the vessels in port pay their tribute of respect to the great President of the United States. Many of the ships and steamers, besides carrying their flags at half-mast, had their yards a cock-bill. The exceptions were very few, so few as to be observable, and as they probably proceeded from some mistake, we shall not point them out.

THE CALCUTTA DEATH-RATE.—The mortuary return of the Health Officer for the week ending Saturday, September 17th, 1881, was as follows:—Non-Asiatics, males, 2; females, 0; Mixed Races, males, 5; females, 4; Hindoos, males, 106; females, 57; Mahommedans, males, 31; females, 27; other classes, male, 1; females, 1. The total deaths of all ages were 234, being 145 males and 89 females, showing a death ratio of 26·7 among the former, and 31·5 among the latter, and both together of 28·4. The causes of disease were—whooping cough, 1; enteric or typhoid fever, 16; simple continued fever, 31; puerperal fever (metria), 2; dysentery, 8; diarrhœa, 9; cholera, 21; remittent fever, 19; other zymotic diseases, 3; gout, 2; dropsy, 2; cancer, 1; phthisis, 10; apoplexy, 1; epilepsy, 1; convulsions, 8; brain disease, &c., 1; tetanus, 33; aneurism, 1; bronchitis, 6; pneumonia, 2; asthma, 4; liver disease, &c., 2; spleen disease, &c., 10; colic, 1; obstruction of bowels, 1; skin disease, &c., 1; still-born, 4; child-birth, 3; old age, 4; drowning, 6; causes not specified, or ill-defined, 20.

N.-W. PROVINCES, PUNJAB, AND OUDH.

THE FORTHCOMING VISIT OF THE VICEROY TO DELHI.—The arrangements for the Viceroy at Delhi have been thus settled up to the present. Their Excellencies will reside at Ludlow Castle, which the Commissioner of the Delhi division has placed at their disposal. A good number of the secretaries and staff will be accommodated in the wings attached to Ludlow Castle. A camp will be pitched adjacent to Ludlow Castle for all those who cannot find room in the house, as also for the clerks and their offices. A detachment of the Body-guard will be ordered from Dehra Dhun to Delhi.

THE PENINSULAR AND O[illegible]NTAL STEAMER ROME.

THE majestic Peninsular and Oriental liner Rome was on Sept. 3rd taken down the Firth for a short run by the builders, Messrs. Caird, Greenock. This was not the official trial trip, but was arranged with the object of giving the friends of the builders and officials of the Peninsular and Oriental Company an opportunity of examining the new steamer and enjoying a sail. It is intended to run the measured mile and otherwise test the capabilities of the vessel to-morrow. The Rome lay off Prince's Pier on Saturday morning, and about mid-day two tug-loads of guests were taken out to the great vessel. The company included Mr. Sutherland, chairman of the directors of the Peninsular and Oriental Steamship Company; Mr. Barnes, manager, Peninsular and Oriental Company; Captain Jameson, superintendent [illegible]sular and Oriental Company; Miss Ja[illegible] Mr. G. B. Craig, surveyor, Peninsular and Orien[illegible]mpany, and Mrs. Craig; Mr. Pettigrew, superintending engineer of the Peninsular and Oriental Company at Greenock, and Mrs. and Miss Pettigrew; Mr. Manwell, superintending engineer of the P. and O. Company; Mr., Mrs., and Miss Taylor, London; Captain and Mrs. Townsend, R. N.; the Hon. Mr. and Mrs. Shore, R.N.; Captain Bridges, R.N.; Mr. and Mrs. J. T. Caird, Mr. and Mrs. Collis S. Caird, Captain Cates, of the Rome; Mr. Walter Grieve, Mr. J. C. Hunter, Mr. Rodger and Miss Rodger, Bagatelle; Sheriff Smith and Mrs. Smith, Rev. Mr. Johnstone, Rev. Mr. Frew and Mrs. Frew, Rev. Mr. M'Culloch, Gourock; Messrs. Arthur and Patrick Caird, the Misses Caird, and others. The anchor was hoisted up on deck by the steam-windlass on to the forecastle deck. By the time the second portion of the company had got aboard, and the vessel's head was put about for the run down channel, the weather was of the most agreeable character, and the prospect of the day's outing was assuring in every respect. When once on board the Rome the visitors engaged themselves in examining the arrangements of the vessel. It may be here mentioned that she is a vessel of 430 feet long, 44 feet broad, and 36 feet deep, with four decks, two funnels, and four masts, barque rigged. Her gross tonnage is 5,100, and she is fitted with two pairs of tandem compound direct-acting engines of over 5,000 indicated horse-power. She is classed A 100 in Lloyd's Registry, but her scantlings are considerably heavier. The vessel has been built with a view to meet the rapidly-developing trade of the company between this country and Australia. She will be able to carry about 4,000 tons of cargo, and is in addition fitted with bullion, mail, and baggage rooms. Accommodation is provided for 160 first and 50 second class passengers. The first-class passengers' quarters are allocated on the main deck amidships, and the second-class farther aft. The principal dining saloon, situated on the same deck, is an elegantly-furnished apartment, occupying the entire breadth of the vessel, and 50 feet long. It is panelled around with deftly Italian-carved dark walnut from the studio of Signor Gambi, Sienna, and is upholstered in a luxurious manner. Immediately above the saloon, and reached by a stair from it, or by entrance from the upper deck, is the music-room, 40 feet long, which is also similarly panelled and furnished, and is provided with a piano and harmonium, encased in correspondingly carved walnut. The decoration of these two apartments is of surpassing artistic excellence and form, a distinct departure from anything yet achieved in ship decoration. The style, we are informed, was suggested to Mr. Caird by some carved work he saw in the house of Baron Rothschild, London, and, discerning its suitableness for the adornment of the Rome's principal saloons, he negotiated with the artist for similar work. Although the colour of the wood is sombre, the abundance of light admitted through the roof, the unusually large ports, and the lightly-painted roof dispel any look of gloom which might otherwise pervade the apartment. A smoking-room is situated immediately aft of the music-room. It is comfortably appointed, having ease-inviting couches ranged on each side, with small tables in front, and is floored with neatly designed parquet. Descending to the main deck from the smoke or music rooms, the visitor has access to the first-class cabins. These extend aft along the starboard side of the engine-room, each cabin contining three berths, and furnished with a couple of hand-basins. On the other side of the ship are bath-rooms for the cabin passengers, and the rooms for the officers of the ship. The second-class cabins in the Rome are in the same part of the ship—at the stern—as is usually taken up with the first-class accommodation in other vessels of the company. The furnishing of this class of rooms is very little if anything behind that of the other department of passenger accommodation, only there will be a greater number of occupants when each cabin has its full number. Separate cooking galleys are provided near the dining saloons for both classes of passengers. A refrigerating machine for keeping meat cool for use on board has been fitted up on the Bell-Colman principle on the lower deck. The engines, as has been stated, work in pairs in tandem fashion. They are compound direct acting, with four cylinders, two [illegible] and two low pressure. The low-pressure [illegible] are 82 inches in diameter, and the [illegible] pair are 44 inches in diameter, with a five-feet stroke. The piston-rod itself weighs four tons, and is 13 inches in diameter. The crank shaft is thirty tons weight, and is made of Vickers's steel, as is also the propeller sha[illegible]. There are four double-ended and two single-ended boilers, and thirty furnaces in all, each bearing a pressure of 90 lbs. of steam. In the engine-room there are two separate centrifugal circulating pumps driven by separa[illegible] and in the event of collision or the vess[illegible] these can be used to free the [illegible] pump is also [illegible]gewater. Alt[illegible] that[illegible] These[illegible] The vesse[illegible] partments, [illegible] suction-pump[illegible] steam-power. Muir & Caldw[illegible] comfort of [illegible] been rem[illegible] winches[illegible] they [illegible] ass[illegible]

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pitality he was dispensing to the company present and himself in honour of the first public appearance of this magnificent vessel. (Hear, hear.) He might fail to find words to thank them as he would wish to do—to thank Mr. Caird for his great kindness, and to thank the company assembled for the enthusiastic manner in which they had received the toast of success to the P. and O. Company; but as a Scotchman himself—(applause)—he was a devout believer in the sincerity of Scottish sentiment, and he was quite sure that if their good wishes could prevail, the very elements themselves would combine to confer the utmost success to every vessel of the P. and O. Line—(hear, hear)—and he should hold them amply justified if in a patriotic spirit they wished even greater success to those vessels of the company which have been built on the Clyde. (Hear, hear.) There was only one matter which he had to regret that day, and it was that, owing to the ceremony in which they were taking part falling within the period of the almost universal holidays, he was deprived of the support and countenance he might otherwise have received from many of his colleagues, the directors of the company; and he was quite sure that their disappointment would be very great at not being able to be present; for if their was one feeling more common to the whole of the directors of the P. and O. Company than another, it was not only intense personal interest in everything affecting the company, but also a great pride in the company itself. (Hear, hear.) Speaking, as he did, in presence of so many gentlemen who were fully conversant with the history and progress of steam navigation, he ventured to say that the directors of the P. and O. Company had considerable reason to feel proud of the past history and the present position of that company. (Hear, hear.) Certainly the history of the company would form one of the not least instructive pages in the history of steam navigation, for at no time had any company or private firm owned so splendid a fleet of vessels, at no time had any corporation had so extensively organised a service, and at no time, he ventured to say, had any service been better conducted than the service of the Peninsular and Oriental Steamship Company. (Hear, hear.) Mr. Sutherland then proceeded to review the history of the company from the year 1835, when the projectors of what was afterwards to become the P. and O. Company took upon themselves the courageous enterprise of despatching one or two vessels from Falmouth to ports in the Peninsula, and their voyages proved so successful that they felt justified in immediately laying before Her Majesty's Government proposals for carrying the mails to these ports. The Government of that day, however, showed surprising supineness in regard to the scheme of the steamship managers, and it required great perseverance on the part of these gentlemen to force upon the Government the necessity of entering into a contract for the conveyance of the mails. But no sooner did they become convinced of the advantages of an organised mail steamship service than, instead of accepting the offer made to them, they invited public tenders for the service, and in 1837 the first contract for carrying mails beyond the coasts of England was entered into by what was called the Peninsular Steamship Company, and that small contract, which at that time did not go beyond Gibraltar, was the forerunner not only of the extensive service of this company, but of the first Indian mail service and of the Cunard service to North America. He then enumerated the different mail contracts held by the Peninsular and Oriental Company under the Government—first to Gibraltar, and afterwards extending to Alexandria, Calcutta, Bombay, Singapore, Hongkong, and other Chinese ports, and latterly to Australia. For the last thirty years—since 1852—this company has held, almost without the slightest interruption, contracts for the whole of the Eastern mail service of this country; and although these contracts had terminated every five or six years, and had only been renewed after public competition, they had always fallen into the hands of the Peninsular and Oriental Company without even any favour on the part of the Government towards the company, but simply because its tenders were the lowest, while the service it offered was the best. (Hear, hear.) During the last year the mileage run by this company was close on two millions of miles, and it was not only during the last year, but during many previous years; and the regularity and efficiency with which the company had delivered mails at every port at which it was bound to touch was such as to cause surprise to every reflecting man. That had been accomplished, he wished to tell them, by the P. and O. Company rejecting the temptation which had frequently been offered to them of taking upon themselves a service which they were not capable of carrying out with the utmost possible efficiency, for the success of the company was owing to the observance of the principle that they never offered themselves for any branch of public service unless they intended to excel in it. They, however, never intended to confine themselves to the performance of that work which they were bound to carry out. This service which he had alluded to—and in reference to which he trusted they would pardon him if he had spoken somewhat egotistically—had been a matter of great importance and of great value to the country. It began with a fleet of three ships of something like 500 tons each, while at the present day, including the vessels now being built, the fleet of the company, which was only a small part of the great steam fleet of this country, reached an aggregate tonnage of no less than 170,000 tons. They must not imagine that this vast and complicated concern had been carried on without enormous difficulties. In addition to the competition he had alluded to, the opening of the Suez Canal and the utilisation of compound engines for marine purposes caused such a revolution in the fortunes of this company that it appeared for some time that nothing short of ruin stared them in the face, for all the 80,000 tons of steam vessels which the company then possessed had to be disposed of, any new vessels built to meet the altered conditions of competition. He believed these difficulties had now been overcome, and the P. and O. Company never stood in a higher position among the shipping companies of the world, or with better prospects for good work in the future, than at the present time. (Loud applause.) Mr. Sutherland concluded by proposing the toast of Mr. and Mrs. Caird's and their family's health.

Mr. Caird having replied, the health of Captain Cates, the captain of the Rome, was drunk, and the company finally pledged a bumper to the health of the ladies present.

During the run down channel full speed was made for a short distance and the rate attained was 15 knots an hour. In the evening Greenock was reached about half-past six, and the company were landed, after having enjoyed a very pleasant sail. The band of the 1st Renfrewshire Rifles was on board, and during the day the younger members of the company engaged in dancing.—*Glasgow News.*

THE Glasgow *Punch*, under the heading of "Men You Know," says:—

Every steam-ship company, be it great or small, is of special interest to Glasgow. We largely live and move in, and our success or our failure as a community is bound up, more or less, with ships and shipping. And if a company of limited or only medium proportions has claims on our attention, how much greater are those possessed by the chief carring systems of the world, the Cunard, the Inman, or the Anchor lines, or the Peninsular and Oriental or the Messageries Maritimes Companies, two concerns whose ships cover every sea southward and eastward from our own shores. Of all these several enterprises, perhaps the greatest, as it is also the oldest, is the Peninsular and Oriental Company. Started half-a-century ago with three small sailing vessels, which traded between Falmouth and the leading ports on the Peninsula, as far, that is, as Gibraltar, the P. and O. Company now possesses a fleet which sums up, in the aggregate, to no less than 170,000 tons of steam-shipping. And if the fortunes of the company have altered since its early days, so also have the conditions under which its business is conducted. Then a fortnight was sometimes spent on the distance between London and Falmouth, and other six weeks were occupied in voyaging through the Bay of Biscay and as far south as Lisbon or Cadiz; now you are taken from London or Southampton, along the Mediterranean and the Red Sea, across the Indian Ocean, and eastward to Calcutta or Hongkong, or it may even be the Australian ports, in little more than half the time passed in those comparatively primitive days in reaching the "Gib." Up to 1868 the ships of the company were remarkable for their comfort and efficiency, and for the regularity with which their service was conducted. About that date, however, the introduction of the compound engine, and the opening of the Suez Canal—two events which completely revolutionised the steam shipping trade—rendered it necessary that the fleet should be entirely remodelled. It was at this juncture that the peculiar talents of the Man You Know—Mr. Thomas Sutherland—were called into requisition, and proved of signal value to the shareholders of the P. and O. Mr. Sutherland, who is a native of Aberdeen, began his business life in an office in that city. Going southward about the year of the first Exhibition, he entered the P. and O. office in London. Before long he was promoted to a clerkship in the Bombay agency of the concern, and from Bombay he was transferred, in 1854, to Hongkong, where he first occupied the post of Chief Clerk, and latterly that of Agent, at that station. During Mr. Sutherland's stay in China he was elected a member of the Legislative Council; he also started the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, and he promoted and was appointed a Direc[illegible] the Hongkong and Whampoa Dock [illegible] led to London in 1867, he was [illegible] ore of the [illegible] becam[illegible] th[illegible] ago [illegible] post [illegible] urned [illegible] ities that [illegible] the altered [illegible] placed and [illegible] the way in [illegible] me. Through [illegible] s which he [illegible] judgment [illegible] d class [illegible] pecial [illegible] at- [illegible]

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.

SUBSCRIBER and PAID-UP CAPITAL	£3,200,000
RESERVE FUND	£800,000

LONDON BANKERS:
BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON,
Messrs. C. J. HAMBRO & SON.
LONDON OFFICE—52, THREADNEEDLE STREET, E.C.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.

DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less than thirty days.

LETTERS OF CREDIT payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.

DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks received for customers without charge, if remitted home through the Bank.

F. COCHINARD, Acting Manager.
1, Rampart Row, W.

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Interest is allowed on Current Deposit Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest will be allowed on balances under Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Money on Fixed Deposits at rates to be obtained on application.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills payable in London, Calcutta, Madras, Shanghai and Hongkong. It also grants Drafts on London and on its Branches and Agencies at the Current Rates of Exchange.

By Order of the Directors,
WM. A. BAKER, Manager.
Bombay, April 1, 1881.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

HEAD OFFICE:—65, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.

LONDON BANKERS.
BANK OF ENGLAND. | LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK.

MONEY REMITTED

At current rates of Exchange by the Bank's Drafts on its Branches and Agencies in the East, and

On LONDON, | On IRELAND,
„ SCOTLAND, | „ PARIS.

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On terms which may be ascertained on application at the Bank.

All letters should be addressed, and hoondies made payable, to the AGENT, Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China.

H. W. JONES,
Agent.
Bombay, 8th December, 1880.

HOTELS.

LANOWLEE HOTEL,

A FIRST-CLASS HOTEL
FOR FAMILIES AND GENTLEMEN.

ARDASEER MERWANJEE Proprietor.

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NOW READY.

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POLITICAL ORPHAN.

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Price Rs. 2-8.

SWIFT & FARROW,

PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.,
UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.
No. 42, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

FOR SALE, MANILLA and OILED COIR ROPE and CORDAGE. Apply to
OWEN & OKELL,
Agents to W. H. HARTON & Co., Calcutta.
Apollo Street, Bombay.

CABUL FIELD SERVICE TENTS,

WEIGHING 80 lbs., Price Rs. 75, can be had at short notice on application, accompanied by remittance in full, to
The AGENT, ELGIN MILLS COMPANY,
CAWNPORE.

CASKS FOR SALE.

A LARGE number of CLEAN CASKS, strongly built of English Oak, and well tightened with iron hoops, fit for holding oil, &c., are ready for sale at the cheapest rate from one to any number required. Persons desirous of purchasing the same are requested to apply to Messrs. VALLIBHOY KHANBHOY & Co. opposite the Commissariat Office, Town Barracks.
Bombay, 12th April, 1881.

JOSEPH LAUTER, V. S.,
MEMBER OF THE ROYAL BAVARIAN CENTRAL VETERINARY COLLEGE, MUNICH,

MAY be consulted daily between 6 and 10 a. m. at his Stables, No. 87, Upper Duncan Road, Byculla, and between 11 a.m. and 4 p.m., at 30, Elphinstone Circle, E.

EXCELLENT REFERENCES.
Outstation communications promptly attended to.

KEATING'S BONBONS OR WORM-TABLETS.

A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS, it is a perfectly safe and mild preparation, and is especially adapted for Children. Sold in Bottles by all Chemists.

NO MORE DEATHS FROM FEVER.
THE NEW FEBRIFUGE.
POGSON'S ALKALOID FEVER PILLS

HAVE been carefully tried on a large scale in the Poona Municipal and Military Hospitals, and have been found most successful. Mr. A. H. Plunkett, Chairman, Poona Municipal Committee, states:—"That 18 Pills were given by him with complete success in an obstinate case of Fever, in which Quinine had failed." (See Poona Reports.) They have as a rule cured "Peshawur Fever," which has hitherto been almost incurable. (See Punjaub Reports).

In the fever-stricken district of Furruckabad, N.-W. Provinces, they have been very extensively used and were stated to be "Still better than the Cinchona." (See N.-W. P. Reports.)

These Pills contain no "mercury" in any form, and the cure off-hand, without the use of any other medicines.

Sold in bottles each containing ½ Gross and one Gross at Rs. 2-8 and 4-0 per bottle.

SOLE MANUFACTURERS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY,
D. FERNANDES & CO.,
DISPENSING CHEMISTS, BOMBAY.

PERRY DAVIS' VEGETABLE PAINKILLER.

Perry Davis & Son, Manufacturers and Proprietors, Providence, Rhode Island, U. S. A.

UNSURPASSED AS A FAMILY MEDICINE AFTER FORTY YEARS' TRIAL.

IT is a purely and carefully prepared VEGETABLE COMPOUND
And a complete mitigator of Pain,
A capital antidote for SCORPION STINGS and SNAKE BITES,
[illegible]S an application for
BRUISES, BURNS,
NEURALGIA and RHEUMATISM.
[illegible] equal
REMEDY FOR DIARRHŒA,
DYSENTERY,
CHOLERA.
[illegible] el Complaint it stands alone for ef- [illegible] nd rapidity of action. [illegible] pany each bottle. [illegible] over the world. [illegible] posed for sale in the Indian [illegible]
[illegible] T BOMBAY—
[illegible] IPTOOLA,
[illegible] na Musjid

[illegible] 41 PILLS [illegible] s from the [illegible] or constit[illegible] in Box[illegible] Vendo[illegible] [illegible] ND. [illegible] eet,

SOUNDY AND COMPANY, LIMITED,

IMPORTERS AND MAKERS OF
PIANOFORTES, AMERICAN ORGANS AND HARMONIUMS.

The stock now on hand comprises a varied assortment of
FIRST-CLASS IRON-FRAMED PIANOS.
Instruments can now be hired on the
TIME PAYMENT SYSTEM
EXTENDING OVER ONE, TWO, OR THREE YEARS.
A liberal discount being allowed for cash payment.
Terms may be ascertained on application.

C. MARCKS AND CO.,

WATCH AND CLOCK MAKERS,
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GOLD AND SILVER SMITHS,
OPTICIANS,
AGENTS FOR DR. MENIST'S
FIELD-GLASSES, PEBBLE SPECTACLES AND EYE-GLASSES.
AGENTS FOR SCHIEDMAYER'S
CELEBRATED SQUARE PIANOS.

2, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.
1, EAST STREET, POONA.

MATURITY IN WOOD

SOFTENS both Wines and Spirits—*ergo*—we have always on our scantling Cognacs, Whisky, and Sherry.

To suit Buyers, we draw off into Jars of Imperial measure not less than one gallon, not more than four gallons.

Jars have Plated Taps and Lock Taps. We allow for their value on return.

We offer *Quarter Casks* of Cognac, Whisky, or Sherry, and our Prices vary according to quality.

COGNACS.

Per Imperial Gal.

	Cash.		Credit.	
	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.
* Star, a capital peg Brandy ...	10	8	10	12
** Stars, pale agreeable flavour...	11	4	11	8
*** Stars, fine old Cognac, pale, mellow recommended for general consumption ...	13	0	13	8
**** Stars, very superior old pale, strongly recommended ...	15	0	15	8

SHERRY.

MANZANILLA.—This natural Sherry is very pale, dry, and has a good aroma.

	Cash.		Credit.	
	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.
Per Imperial Gallon ...	8	9	9	0
„ Quarter Cask of about 27 Imperial Gallons ...	216	0	236	0

FINE OLD WHISKY IN CASKS AND JARS.

	Cash.		Credit.	
	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.
Irish and Scotch, A 1 Quality, per Imperial Gallon ...	8	12	9	0
Quarter Cask of about 29 Imperial Gallons...	242	0	256	0

Empty Jars for the above—1 gall. Rs. 2; 2 gall. Rs. 3; 4 gall. Rs. 4.
Electro-plated Taps to suit—Rs. 4 each.

CLARETS.

	Cash.		Credit.	
	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.
Medoc of about 48 Imp. Galls. or 24 dozs ...	172	0	180	0
St. Estephe „ „ ...	216	0	231	0

We are now registering orders for the above Clarets. The first supply is expected about the middle of October next.

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THORPE AND CO.

HAVE a nice selection of CLOTHS suitable for wear during the PRESENT SEASON, consisting of

CHEVIOTS,
HOME-SPUNS,
FLANNELS,

TWEEDS,
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DIAGONALS,

ALSO

WHIP-CORDS,
COTTON-CORDS,
LINEN-DRILLS,

BEDFORD-CORDS,
MOLESKIN,
SHIKAR-CLOTHS,

&c. &c. &c. &c.

OF THE BEST QUALITY AND GUARANTEED WORKMANSHIP.

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WE beg to announce the arrival of our NEW SEASON'S GOODS for the above Department, which, having been carefully selected in the best markets, we now offer for inspection. The stock comprises all the newest makes in Blue and Black, Ribbed and Diagonal Coatings, West of England Broad-cloths, Angola Trouserings (specially adapted for India), Ulster-cloths, Bedford-cords, Whip-cords, and every material for Riding and Shikar.

Checked, Striped and Plain Suitings.
Grey and Drab Homespun do.
The New Diagonal Tweed do.

Drab Kersey, for Riding Breeches.
White Cassimere for Racing do.
Cricketing and Boating Flannels.

Gymkhana Flannels.

MILITARY, NAVAL AND POLITICAL UNIFORMS, &c.

LADIES' ULSTERS AND RIDING HABITS.

We guarantee fit and style in any orders entrusted to us equal to that of the best London Establishments, and as we receive consignments of goods every mail, we are in a position to [illegible]ubmit all the latest novelties, in style and material, for our Customers' approval. Patterns and [illegible]uctions for self-measurement sent, post-free, on application.

BADHAM, PILE & CO.,
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"Is a success and boon for which Nations should feel grateful."—See *Medical Press, Lancet, British Medical Journal, &c.*

"Consumption in England increased tenfold in ten years."

Invariably adopted when once fairly tried.

To be had of all Storekeepers and Dealers throughout India.

CAUTION.—Genuine only with fac-simile of Baron Liebig's Signature in Blue Ink across Label.

FINEST and CHEAPEST MEAT-FLAVOURING STOCK, for SOUPS, MADE DISHES & SAUCES.

INVALUABLE FOR INDIA AS AN EFFICIENT TONIC IN ALL CASES OF WEAKNESS. KEEPS GOOD IN THE HOTTEST CLIMATES, AND FOR ANY LENGTH OF TIME.

LIEBIG'S EXTRACT OF MEAT CO., Limited, 43, Mark Lane, London, England.

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Constant Supplies of Millinery, &c., Received "Overland."
A LARGE STOCK OF GOODS ALWAYS ON HAND TO SELECT FROM.
Estimates for making up Dresses, &c., on application.

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Estimates supplied for "WEDDING TROUSSEAUX.
Do. do. for "MOURNING."
Price Lists on application.

Orders from Out-stations should be accompanied by a Remittance, or reference for payment in Bombay.

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WHOLESALE AND RETAIL WATCHES.

EDMOND CHARPIE,

WATCH MANUFACTURER,
BOMBAY, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

CAMPAIGN WATCHES !!

THE CELEBRATED ROBERTS PATENT WATCH.—It is of the finest workmanship, in strong, neat Nickel Silver Case, open-faced Crystal Front, fine and solid KEYLESS ACTION, with improved Set Pin. PATENT LEVER ESCAPEMENT, JEWELLED in Rubies, and is so constructed as to bear with all climates and shocks, and is not at all affected by riding or walking. Specially adapted for OFFICERS, ENGINEERS, and RAILWAY OFFICIALS.

PRICE Rs. 25 (CASH).

THE PRIME.—A strong and durable double-case SILVER LEVER WATCH, well adapted for rough usage and keeping accurate time.

PRICE Rs. 25. (CASH).

THE SAME with horizonta Escapement, Rs. 20 (Cash).

LARGE STOCK OF WATCHES.
From Rs. 10 to Rs. 600.

ALL WATCHES are regulated and timed before they are despatched. EACH WATCH is forwarded free with written guarantee to any part of India.

All orders should be accompanied by remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

EDMOND CHARPIE,
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JOHN GOSNELL & CO.,

PERFUMERS,
FINE SOAP MAKERS, AND FANCY BRUSH MANUFACTURERS,
TO H. M. THE QUEEN-EMPRESS AND H. R. H. THE PRINCESS OF WALES.

Recommend the use of their following Specialities, which may be obtained of all respectable Chemists and Dealers in Perfumery:—

FINEST TRIPLE EXTRACTS AND BOUQUETS.
Jasmin, White Rose, Heliotrope, Millefleur, Honey-suckle, New Mown Hay, A-1 Bouquet, Jockey Club, &c.

No. 15, Re. 1-8; | No. 18, Rs. 2-8;
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Essence of Roses, equal to Persian Attar. No. 67, Rs. 2-8.

TOILET WATERS AND VINEGARS.

Eau de Cologne	No. 102,	Re.	1
Treble Distilled Lavender Water	„ 125,	„	2
Florida Water	„ 140½,	„	1
Violet Vinegar	„ 160,	„	1

PREPARATIONS FOR THE HAIR.
La Noblesse Pomade,
For promoting the Growth of the Hair.
No. 253, Rs. 2-8.
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Absolutely restores Gray Hair to its original colour.
No. 336, Rs. 2.
Instantaneous Hair Dye, No. 327. Rs. 2.

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Violet and Millefleur, Toilet and Nursery Powder is remarkable for purity and delightful fragrance, No. 374, 8as.; No. 375, 12as.; No. 377, Re. 1.

PREPARATIONS FOR THE TEETH.
Cherry Tooth Paste,
Cleanses and preserves the Teeth, and imparts an agreeable fragrance to the Breath. No. 414, Re. 1.

FINE TOILET SOAPS.
REAL OLD BROWN WINDSOR.
No. 500, in packets of 3 squares, Re. 1;
No. 501, in packets of 6 squares, Rs. 2.

LA NOBLESSE SOAP, LETTUCE SOAP.
Each Tablet in wrapper, Re. 1.

THE PATENT TRICHOSARON HAIR BRUSH,
Surpasses all others for Efficiency, Durability and Elegance,
P. 22, for Ladies' use, Rs. 3; H. H. 25, for Gentlemen's use, Rs. 5.
Tooth and Nail Brushes of the best material and workmanship; the bristles warranted not to come out.

JOHN GOSNELL & CO., 93, Upper Thames Street, London.

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IMPORTANT NOTICE.

GREAT EXTENSION OF PREMISES.

BUSINESS AS USUAL DURING ALTERATIONS.

N.B.—New goods will arrive for all departments commencement of October, and will comprise all the latest novelties, styles and fashions just introduced in Europe.

PRICES LOWER THAN EVER.

BOMBAY CASH BAZAAR,
ESPLANADE CROSS-ROAD, CRAWFORD MARKET, BOMBAY.

BRANCH,
POONA CASH BAZAAR,
EAST STREET, POONA.

GOLD LOCKETS.

TWELVE SIZES OF PLAIN OR ENGRAVED GOLD OR SILVER LOCKETS.

Size	No.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Plain	Rs.	23	26	30	33	38	42	48	54	60	66	80	95
Engraved	Rs.	25	28	33	36	42	46	52	58	64	72	85	100

GOLD GEM LOCKETS.

A large assortment to select from of the latest fashions and unique designs.
Priced Rs. 45 to 1,200.

SUITABLE FOR THE ABOVE.

We have just received a large supply of Gold Necklaces and Collarettes, of the newest, and most elegant designs; the "Empress" Band Collarette, and other graceful patterns.
Priced from Rs. 90 to Rs. 280.

SILVER LOCKETS.

In plain dead Silver or of the Japanese style, Engraved or Enamelled Flowers, Birds, &c.

Size	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Plain ...Rs.	5	6	7	8	9	11	12	13	14	15	17	20
Engraved or Enamelled...Rs.	7	8	9	10	11	13	14	15	17	18	20	22

SILVER NECKLETS

For the above

In a variety of Pretty Patterns, Rs. 45, 40, 35, 30, 28, 33 and 18.
Collarettes thick flexible bands convertible into pair of Bracelets, Rs. 38 and 46.

HAMILTON & CO.,

JEWELLERS & SILVERSMITHS
IN ORDINARY TO
H. E. SIR JAMES FERGUSSON, K. C. S. I.
Next door to National Bank.
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY,
CALCUTTA AND SIMLA.

Bombay, September 15th, 1881.

P. GRANT & SON,
SADDLERS
AND
HARNESS-MAKERS,
31, MEADOW STREET,
BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

Messrs. HENRY S. KING & CO.,
LONDON,
EXECUTE ORDERS FROM ANY
CO-OPERATIVE STORE CATALOGUE,
Supplying Goods of equal quality and at the same prices. No Orders executed unless accompanied by a full Remittance.

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